The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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DAY OF ROAD RACES.

Wheeling Course the Route of Two Great Contests.

NEW EPOCH IN CYCLING.

Associated Clubs Meet a Rival for the First Time.

FAST RIDERS ARE ENTERED.

Bitter Struggle Carried On to Secure the Right of Way.

DIFFERENCES ARE NOW ADJUSTED

Weather forecast for today: Warm, fair, with rising temperature.

The eleventh annual Chicago road race, under the auspices of the Associated Cycling clubs, will start this forenoon at 11 o'clock from the Wisconsin Central Station, one mile west of the Wheeling Town Hall. The road east to Wheeling for a distance of one mile will be followed to the Milwaukee road, southeast in Milwaukee road through the Towns of Niles and Jefferson to Milwaukee avenue, to Logan square, south from there to Palmer square, east to Humboldt Park, through the park, south and west on Central Park boulevard to Central Park avenue, west and south on that avenue to Garfield Park, through the park in its western avenue to Madison street and to the "loop" in the annex to Garfield Park, keeping to the right of the loop and finishing at Jackson street. The distance is within a few yards of being twenty-five miles.

The first annual road race of the Cook County Cyclists' association will start at the same point at 10 o'clock and follow the same course until the riders strike the intersection of Elston and Milwaukee avenues, in Norwood Park. Elston avenue will be followed to a point between Roscoe boulevard and Belmont avenue, where a new road 300 feet long has been cut which leads to the west fence of Electric Park, where the race will finish. The distance is nearly eighteen miles.

Two big road races will mark a new epoch in the cycling history of Chicago. Over 600 wheelmen are entered to ride in the races, which will be contested this forenoon over the Wheeling road, embracing the best amateur riders of Chicago and the neighboring counties. It will be the first time the Associated Cycling Clubs have encountered a rival for the possession of the cycling interests of the day, and in the Cook County Cyclists' association they have encountered a stronger opponent than was expected.

When the summaries shall finally have been computed this afternoon eleven road races will have been completed and a twelfth if the Cook County race is taken into consideration. Eleven times have the cyclists of Chicago assembled to test their strength in road riding in a contest which has become famous and has no rival in magnitude with the exception of the Irvington-Milburn race in the East, which will be contested at the same time over that course as the two races this year in Chicago.

The Wheeling course, which last year caused one of the most bitter fights ever waged in the Associated Cycling Clubs, was accepted this year without a protest. It is straightaway, or as nearly so as a road race course could be around Chicago, and has been put in first-class condition. Rollers and scrapers have been over it until it is in a condition which the farmers along it never hoped to see. It has also been rolled into shape by the hundreds of wheels which have passed over it the last week.

Hope for Fair Weather.

All day yesterday there was gloom in the camp of the wheelmen at Wheeling and at the different cycling clubs of Chicago as the cyclists gazed at the threatening sky and shivered in their sweaters. It was unpropitious weather for a road race, but the weather man last night brought cheer to hundreds of cyclists who asked for the forecast by promising fair weather with riding temperature. That was all they wanted, and if the prophecies are fulfilled today the race will be a record-breaking one, as the course is fast.

The exodus of cyclists for the start began yesterday morning, and all day long that road to Wheeling was kept hot by the wheels of hundreds of bicycles. The trains also took good-sized loads each trip.

The wheelmen's train will leave on the Wisconsin Central this forenoon for the start, carrying those who did not join the crowd yesterday and last night.

Arrangements for the accommodation of a great crowd have been made at the finishes at Garfield and Electric Parks. At Garfield Park the crowd will be allowed inside the inclosure, and also vehicles. The entrance will be at Jackson street until 11 o'clock, and after that the entrance will be roped off. It will furnish accommodations for an unusually large number of people.

A grand stand has been erected for the accommodation of guests of the Associated Cycling Clubs. Every preparation has been made and the contestants with their numbers are only waiting for the word to start.

Starts an Hour Apart.

At 10 o'clock Starter Hess of the Cook County Cyclists' association will send away the 200 entries in the first annual road race of that organization. It has been rumored that the Cook County people would consume the full time granted them by their permit from the Wheeling Town Board and that they would not start their event until the last minute, thus seriously embarrassing the Associated Cycling Clubs, who wish to start their race at that hour. However, the Cook County cyclists have entered a strong denial that they will do anything in any manner to conflict with the race of their rivals and that they will start their men promptly at 10, the limit men then being given the word and the scratch men starting exactly twelve minutes later.

President Hausam of the Wheeling Town Board will act as honorary starter, and in conjunction with the official starter will get the contestants under way. It will be the first time the older organization has met any rival in its annual event, and the outcome is being watched with great interest.

Both organizations have for first prize a piano. The younger organization has secured a valuable list of prizes for its race, but the list of the Associated Cycling Clubs is of unusual value and is the best ever offered for a contest of the kind.

After the last of the Cook County riders are under way, if the program they have given out is followed closely, a short wait will intervene, and then the Associated Cycling Clubs will send their men on the road to await the crack of Starter Tom Heywood's pistol to send the riders of the great race which for years has been the annual feature of the cycling circles of Chicago and vicinity on its way.

The first men to start in the event are Jack Lyons and W. D. Smedley. There are 494 other wheelmen who will follow these two in bunches, and as the handicaps are liberal the majority of the riders will have a fair chance to carry away some of the prizes amassed by Ed MacNeal and his prize committee. To the efforts of John Siman, Chairman of the Race committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs, the success so far of the arrangements for the annual road race is due.

Plan to Prevent Protests.

A new system will be in vogue in order to avoid any danger of repetition of the squabbles which have been a disagreeable feature of one or two previous races. Both riders and wheels will bear numbers and in addition to this Tom Heywood has a scheme which he intends to try this morning. He will consider the riders as his personal property for which he is responsible and will check them, tying a card on the wrist of each and taking a coupon, which he will keep until it is called for at the finish, and thus with three distinct methods of numbering and accounting for the riders there will be no trouble in telling who rode the course and who did not, and no candidates will have an opportunity to join the procession from a barn along the road. As the course is almost straightaway there is no chance to cut and no incentive to leave it or deviate in any way from the route laid down by rule.

Tom Heywood will discharge the duties of his office as starter in a manner which will set a record for future starters. He has devised a set of new rules which will make the start a model one so far as avoiding confusion is concerned. They are as follows:

Participants must be in line in their respective positions, according to handicap, by 10:30 a. m., on call of bugle. Signboards designating positions will be placed on side of road: "Scratch men group here," "2:30 men group here," etc.

Numbers must be placed on lower portion of back, and the four corners pinned so that the judges can read quickly and accurately. No contestant will be allowed to start without his number.

Any one starting before of after his class will be disqualified.

Under no consideration can a contestant coast while finishing. Feet must remain on pedals. Nor can a contestant look back when within 500 feet of finish.

Only scratch men will be allowed "push offs."

No contestant shall leave his class after being checked. Doing so will be equivalent to disqualification.

No trainers or friends allowed in any of the divisions after riders have been called to the start.

Fast Men at Scratch.

At scratch are placed several of the fastest road riders in Chicago, and if one of them does not take away the time prize some of the speedy ones on the one-minute mark should do so. There is not much to choose between the two classes. With Jim Levy, Forest Wilson, G. H. Lovell, Bruno Faulhaber, and the others there, including men who have made enviable records for themselves on the road, the time prize should bring out a stubborn contest.

An interesting collection is found back on the eleven-minute mark. They are the winners of the years gone by who could not resist the temptation to try again. N. H. Van Sicklen, Moulton, Altman, and Radell are there, and many look for Van Sicklen or one of his companions to show that they are still fast.

BICYCLISTS FLOCK TO WHEELING.

Take Possession of the Town and Discuss the Prospects of the Starters in the Race.

Chicago bicyclists levied on the old Town of Wheeling yesterday and injected more life into the little burg than there has been since the scratch men pulled out last year. The residents of Wheeling are cycling mad.

(Continued on third page.)

WILL PROBE RATE CASES.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION MEETS IN CHICAGO TOMORROW.

Special Counsel Day Arrives as the Vanguard of the Body and Quarters Are Secured at the Palmer House—Warehouse and Grain Tariff Discrimination Contentions to Be Heard—Eau Claire Lumber Issue Bobs Up Again.

W. A. Day, special counsel for the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the grain cases to be heard at the session scheduled to begin in Chicago on Tuesday, arrived yesterday as the vanguard of the body. The members are expected to reach town today or tomorrow morning.

Quarters were engaged by wire at the Palmer House yesterday.

The investigation will cover complaints against a large number of railroads and railroad officials charging them with discrimination, paying rebates, giving passes to shippers, disobeying mandates of the commission, and other violations of the interstate commerce act.

The principal traffic officials of all the Chicago terminal lines and of lines interested in traffic going via Chicago have been subpœnaed to appear at the hearing in the United States Court room to tell all they know about these alleged offenses.

Cases to Be Investigated.

The following are among the cases to be investigated:

James McMillan and company of Minneapolis, against many roads for alleged discrimination against them in carrying machine compressed scoured wool.

American Warehousemen's association against the Illinois Central, on charges of allowing certain shippers free storage facilities.

Sidney Race against the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, for alleged refusal to allow him to carry parcels on the road's trains.

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange and Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas against the Fort Worth and Denver and the Chicago Terminal lines, for alleged discrimination in terminal and switching charges at Chicago.

The Grain Shippers' Association of Northwestern Iowa, against the Illinois Central, for alleged unreasonable charges on wheat and other cereals between Chicago and Missouri River points.

(Continued on fifth page.)

RAINSFORD MAY RUN FOR MAYOR.

Rector Who Denounced Bradley Martin Ball Talked Of as Candidate of Citizens' Union.

New York, May 30.—[Special.]—Dr. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, the clergyman who contributed so much to the notoriety of the Bradley Martin ball by advising his parishioners to avoid such displays of wealth, may appear before the public in a remarkably different capacity—that of candidate of the Citizens' Union for Mayor of Greater New York. Dr. Rainsford is an active member of the union, a frequent and effective speaker at its meetings, and a stout champion of its political principles, which are signified by its opposition to both Democratic and Republican organizations and its demand for an independent ticket and municipal reform. He himself favors Seth Low for Mayor on such a platform, but many of his friends are urging him for the nomination. That he would probably accept appears from the following interview had with him tonight:

"How far, in your opinion, may the minister of God in politics?"

"He may go the same lengths that any other honest man may go."

"Should he accept office?"

"Why not? His calling teaches him the lessons of humanity. Official station of the elevated sort is the good man's opportunity to serve humanity. If a minister may serve his country in the wars—and I believe he should, like other patriots—there is no reason why he should not take official part in the administration of his government."

"Is there any reason why a minister, because of his ministry, should decline the nomination of a party that is committed to his principles for Mayor of Greater New York?"

"None whatever."

"In view of these convictions and of your adhesion to the declared principles of the Citizens' union, would you decline the nomination of that organization for Mayor if it were tendered to you?"

"Now you are getting personal. I cannot talk with you about that."

Dr. Rainsford's friends make a strong claim on his behalf. It is that he has done more to focus the New York mind on the new issues of this year's campaign than all the politicians put together, and he stands on the right side of every issue of the hour.

THE OLD BATTLE-FLAG.

DURRANT MUST HANG ON JUNE 11.

Governor Budd Telephones Warden Hale to Put the Death Watch Over Him.

Sacramento, Cal., May 30.—Theodore Durrant will hang on June 11, one week from next Friday.

Governor Budd this evening telephoned that much in effect to Warden Hale of San Quentin, at the same time ordering the death watch placed upon the prisoner.

Immediately after telephoning this message to Warden Hale the Governor was driven in a closed carriage to the depot, where he took the train for San Francisco.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Governor has made known his decision and that the telephone message has leaked out, the same secrecy is being maintained regarding the statement which the Governor has prepared, and this statement will not be given out until tomorrow.

GROUND IS COVERED WITH SNOW.

Thermometer Drops to Thirty at Bayfield, Wis., and a Cold Wave Strikes Michigan Points.

Bayfield, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—Sufficient snow fell last night to cover the ground and the thermometer dropped to 30°.

Oshkosh, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—Snow fell here this morning and at noon the thermometer registered 45°, the lowest in many years at this season.

Menominee, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—A cold wave struck here early this morning and it snowed at intervals throughout the day. It is the most severe weather ever experienced here at this time of year.

LIGHTS OUT FOR BROBST.

GREAT NORTHERN BLUE AND GRAY LOVE FEAST IS ABANDONED.

Veterans of the Rebellion Stand in the Street While the Minister Argues Without Result with the Obstinate Theater Janitor — Silver Sympathy Alleged by the Victims to Be the Reason for the Shutout—Palmer's Subtenant Suffers.

Nearly 2,000 people who had accepted an invitation from the Rev. Flavius J. Brobst of the Temple Church to be present at a "Blue and Gray" memorial meeting in the Great Northern Theater yesterday morning found the doors shut and the lights turned out when they arrived, and nobody there who could give any explanation of what had happened.

The Rev. Mr. Brobst appeared to be as much in the dark, figuratively and literally, as the crowd who had accepted his invitation, and while the crowd was still waiting he went away to hunt up the theater management and to try and convince an obdurate stage manager.

While the people waited the minister and the stage electrician engaged in a heated but scientific argument, the electrician claiming that the electric lights were out of order and could not be turned on and the minister insisting that they were all right.

Soldiers Wait for Admittance.

A detachment of Confederate veterans and a G. A. R. post who were to have taken part in the memorial service stood on the sidewalk and chaffed each other until they became tired of standing, and then began to make sarcastic comments. While the crowd was waiting for the Rev. Mr. Brobst to come back and open the doors and turn on the lights a battalion of the Illinois National Guard, under Major J. E. Stuart, marched into Quincy street, also to take part in the memorial service. They lined up at the curb and waited with the old soldiers and the civilians.

A long-haired man, who, it is said, attained prominence as an orator on the curb at Madison and Dearborn streets during the

(Continued on fifth page.)

ANGRY BECAUSE PEPPER SENDS NEWS

Correspondent of "The Chicago Tribune" Is Censured by a Newspaper at Havana.

Havana, May 30.—In a leading article this morning El Diario de la Marina makes a scathing indirect attack upon Commissioner Calhoun by criticising articles which have appeared in an American newspaper over the signature of Mr. C. M. Pepper, who, in the guise of an intimate friend of President McKinley and Mr. Calhoun, accompanied the latter to Cuba.

El Diario de la Marina maintains that many incidents of the interior working of the mixed commission, which are wholly private, have been divulged by Mr. Pepper, thus tending to compromise Mr. Calhoun.

The paper also resents Mr. Pepper's unfriendly attitude toward Spain in his reports on the Cuban question, expressing disgust that while he blames Spain for the natural result of the war he has no word of censure for the Cuban insurgents, whose torches are destroying the wealth of the island.

In closing its article El Diario de la Marina calls attention to the fact that two New York newspapers whose Cuban representatives are scarcely favorable to Spain maintain bureaus in Havana under the same roof with the United States Consul-General, intimating without much delicacy that the correspondents of these newspapers are virtually under the wing of General Fitzhugh Lee, and draw most of their inspiration from him.

Mr. Fishback, accompanied by Mr. Pepper, went into the interior today to visit Guanajay. Mr. Calhoun spent the day with General Lee at the American Consulate.

ALMIGHTY VOICE JEERS THE POLICE.

Attempt Is Made to Dislodge the Rebellious Redskins in Northwest Territory with Cannon.

Duck Lake, N. W. T., May 30.—The transport party which left for the scene of the Indian trouble this morning report that Captain Gagnon, with a seven-pound field gun, arrived before dark last night at the bluff where the Indians are intrenched and fired seven shells into the bluff. At dusk, when everything had quieted down, Almighty Voice yelled to the police that they were doing well, but would have to do better. The nine-pounder in charge of Assistant Commissioner McIlroe was trained on the bluff at 6 a. m. and got the range at the second shot. A transport is leaving with picks and shovels for the purpose of throwing up earthworks to enable the men to advance on the bluff under cover, in case they are not successful in driving the Indians out with shells. The Indians are supposed to have good underground protection. There have been no further fatalities.

General Miles at Lamia.

Athens, May 30.—Major-General Nelson A. Miles arrived yesterday at Lamia, visited the Greek lines, and subsequently lunched with Crown Prince Constantine.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1897.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; slightly warmer.
Sun rises at 4:28 a. m; sets at 7:27 p. m.
Moon sets at 9:02 p. m. (Tuesday).

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
HAVRE	La Champagne.	
NEW YORK	Obdam	Etruria.
QUEENSTOWN		

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STRIKE AT BIG GRABS

Citizens in Fierce Protest at Central Music Hall.

IRE AT GAS AND YERKES.

Bankers and "Leading Citizens" Hotly Arraigned.

T. B. BRYAN REBUKES CURTIS

S. C. Eastman, P. F. Doyle, and J. M. Harlan Speak.

TEXT OF RINGING RESOLUTIONS.

The gas trust, C. T. Yerkes, and other officers, directors, and shareholders of the three leading Chicago street railway companies, "professional" leading citizens, the bankers, and Speaker "Ed" C. Curtis' toothache shared the honors at an indignation meeting held yesterday afternoon at Central Music Hall. Three thousand five hundred people sat from 2:30 to 5:30 o'clock listening to castigations of the whole tribe of Humphrey legislators and their supporters.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis opened the meeting with prayer.

Thomas B. Bryan presided and his voice was raised in as stern a protest against the "twin iniquities," the proposed gas consolidation and the street railway grab legislation, as has been heard in this city in a decade.

Chairman Bryan Rebukes Curtis.

In fatherly sorrow rather than anger, the aged Chairman administered a rebuke to Speaker Curtis which likely the latter would never have forgotten had he been present.

"The course of this young man to a certain point gave general satisfaction. The voice of praise was lifted from one end of the State to the other," said Mr. Bryan. "While yet the air was ringing with tributes to his fairness and firmness, this young man was suddenly afflicted with a toothache. I shall not intimate the troublesome dental nerve was purposely exposed. But there was a nerve exposed—the nerve of manhood. He stood on the mount, political honor on the one hand and an abyss of corruption on the other, and he faltered.

Heartache vs. Toothache.

"I wish I had been there to whisper in his ear that it is more painful to have heartache than toothache. I would like to have reminded him there is no agony like that from an ulcerated conscience."

After speeches by Sidney C. Eastman, who introduced Chairman Bryan; P. F. Doyle, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor; John Maynard Harlan, and Frank J. Loesch, resolutions vigorously denouncing the proposed gas and street railway legislation, and authorizing the appointment of a Committee of One Hundred to oppose the gas bills, were adopted by a rising vote, in which the women, to the number of several hundred, took part. If any man present failed to rise he was not noticed.

Pithy Points by the Speakers.

Here are some of the ringing statements of the speakers which elicited round after round of applause from the great audience:

"We have in our midst one known for his signal ability in cunning and his signal debility in morals. Imagine the people of Chicago sitting as a jury upon this man. What would they do?" (A voice: "Hang him.")—Thomas B. Bryan.

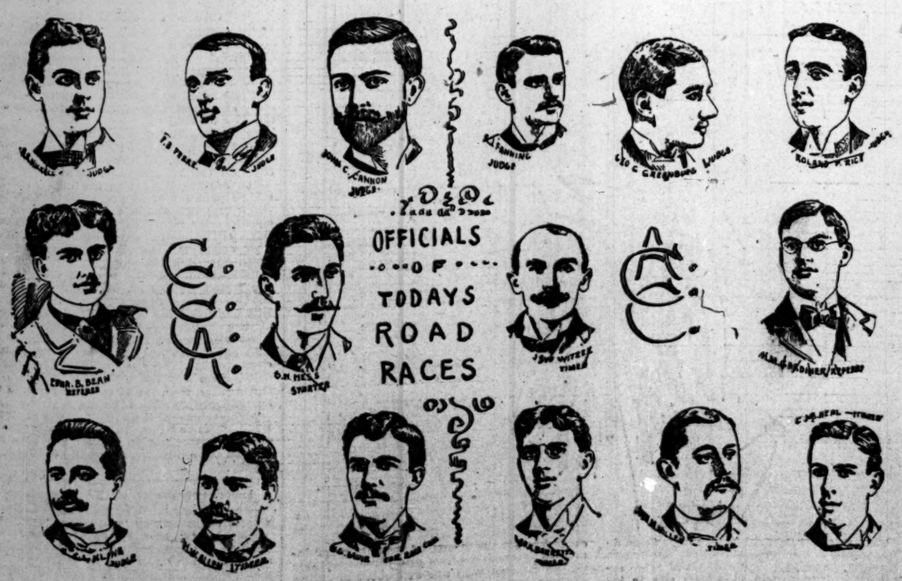
"When Speaker Curtis handed over his position to an avowed enemy of the people he overstepped the border line."—P. F. Doyle.

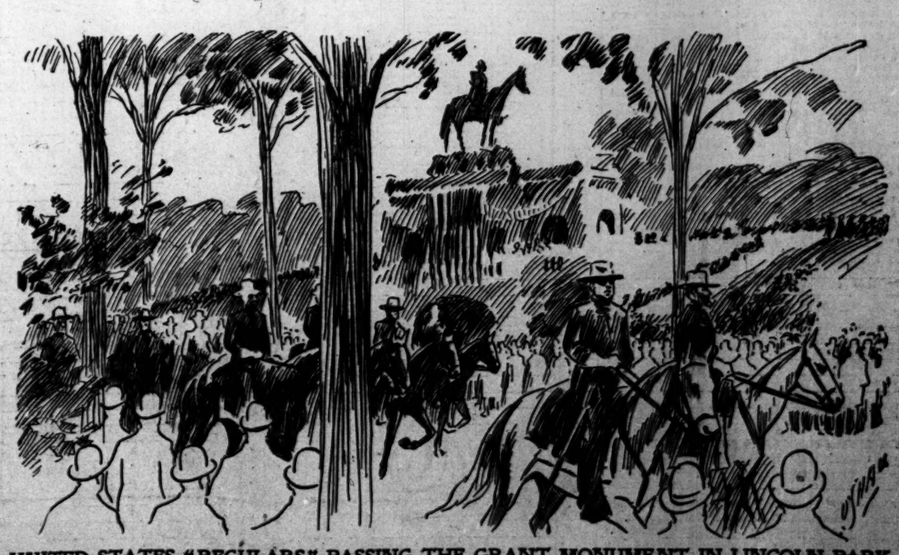
"There is a story told in Springfield about Speaker Curtis' toothache. They say he called in Dr. Yerkes and had the nerve extracted and a gold filling put in."—John Maynard Harlan.

"The gas monopoly asks the State to turn a somerset and reverse its declared policy with reference to trusts."—Sidney C. Eastman.

"If the legislators at Springfield are deaf to the protests of the press let them place their ears to the ground and listen to the murmur, the muttering of the people's indignation fast rising to thunderous volumes. The street railway people say the Humphrey bills are needed to reassure Eastern capital, which, forsooth, is afraid of Chicago. I, too, have been in the East. They tell me there that the incubus of corporate rapacity is the great curse of this city."—Thomas B. Bryan.

"They will hang the old Humphrey picture in the Allen frame when the





UNITED STATES "REGULARS" PASSING THE GRANT MONUMENT IN LINCOLN PARK.

Senate gets to work tomorrow. There was a time when manhood was the standard by which men were measured, not money. We workingmen have grown gray protesting against monopoly. Monopoly branded us as 'Socialists' and business-men echoed 'demagogues.'"—P. F. Doyle.

"We attack not vested rights. We attack $35,000,000 of vested wrongs."—Frank J. Loesch.

"The leading citizen, if he is allowed to lead this city, will lead it straight to perdition. The typical leading citizen is a delusion and a snare, an Anarchist at heart, because he would debase the law by doing under form of law what would strike a blow at society."—John Maynard Harlan.

Those seated on the stage in Central Music Hall were:

Thomas B. Bryan, Josiah L. Lombard, George E. Cole, Sidney C. Eastman, George P. Engelhard, Newton A. Partridge, Adolf Nathan, F. S. Otis, Edward F. Cragin, John Maynard Harlan, William A. Giles, Lawrence P. Boyle, J. H. Payne, N. Grevstad, Frank J. Loesch, W. H. Johnson, W. E. Sikes, Edward W. Bemis, P. F. Doyle, B. A. Ulrich.

The crowd was distinctly radical. It had cheers and rounds of applause for all the speakers, but distributed them most thickly when the utterances were most scathing, as at the anti-Humphrey meetings.

Harlan Rakes the Bankers.

Ald. Harlan had the entire sympathy of the audience. He repeated his celebrated rollcall and gave his explanation of the reasons the bankers are not opposing the Humphrey bills. He declared C. T. Yerkes would have been bankrupted last fall but for the subserviency of the Stock Exchange and said the bankers needed the Humphrey bills to make good the margins on excessive loans on West Chicago stock which they made in order to share in the profits of speculation.

The reason, he said, why Chicago was so slow to recover from the panic was that legitimate business could not get funds because they are tied up in these speculative loans.

Shot at J. W. Gates.

Then Mr. Harlan rapped the gas bills, asking if Abraham Lincoln would approve the course of Robert T. Lincoln. He said if Mr. Lincoln did not know it he could give the information that gas votes are selling for $1,500, and, the Alderman added, "If he wants to know who is handling the money and doing the dirty work let him ask Colonel John W. Gates, President of the Illinois Steel company."

"I consider the source," was the comment of Colonel Gates on this remark.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Explicit Bill of Exceptions to the Proposed Gas Legislation—Instructions as to Allen Measure.

The resolutions adopted follow:

Whereas, The Chicago gas trust has caused to be introduced in the Illinois General Assembly measures known as the gas consolidation and frontage bills, one contemplating the legalization of the said existing trust, and the other, by reason of the prescribed frontage consent conditions, in effect denying to the city the right to pass any ordinance granting to any competing corporation the privilege of supplying gas or electricity for fuel or lighting purposes to the people of Chicago; and,

Whereas, The said gas trust is organized in defiance of the law of the State, and has been conducting its business in utter disregard of the terms of the city franchises granted to several of the original companies prohibiting any lease or combination in restraint of such free and open competition as would protect the people from extortion and afford them proper service; therefore be it

Resolved, That we denounce the said gas consolidation and frontage bills as designed to legalize proceedings in themselves illegal; to give value to securities which have no honest value; to enrich stock jobbers, principally in New York, at the expense of the people of Chicago; to coerce honest stockholders into the conspiracy of public plunder by the condemnation of their stock under a revolutionary exercise of the power of eminent domain; to prohibit City Councils from affording the people any relief from continued oppression and extortion at the hands of the trust by imposing fatal conditions as to the granting of new franchises to competing companies; to permit the unrestrained exercise of despotic power with reference to all that concerns the supply of artificial light for the people, whether of gas or electricity, and, finally, to sanction by solemn legislative enactment a willful, insolent, and systematic disregard of the law of the State, joined with repudiation of agreements under which city franchises were granted and accepted.

Violation of Settled Law.

We further protest against these bills in that they would violate the principle proclaimed by our Supreme Court when it declared the Chicago gas trust to be an illegal organization, and that "to create one corporation for the express purpose of enabling it to control all the corporations engaged in a certain kind of business, and, particularly a business of a public character, is not only opposed to the public policy of the State, but is in contravention of the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitution."

We denounce these bills in that they insolently demand a privilege of stupendous value of the State Legislature at the expense of the people of Chicago and in defiance of their wishes and without the proffer of a dollar of compensation.

We denounce these bills in that they sanction the continuance of charges for gas so exorbitant that full interest and dividends on a market value capitalization of over $50,000,000 are paid from earnings accruing from an actual present valuation, according to reliable estimates, of less than $15,000,000.

We condemn these bills as in flagrant contravention of the right of Chicago to legislate subject to proper limitations upon a question of purely local import and affecting her people and those of her suburbs alone, particularly as the question is one arising primarily from wanton breach of faith with the city by trust corporations now appealing for greater favors at the hands of the General Assembly.

We challenge the sincerity of the statement that this proposed legislation is essential to the conservation of any legitimate value in gas corporation securities on the ground that if the companies desire a "legal standing" for their securities they have but to abolish their illegal trust; to organize unlawfully, to issue unlawful securities, and then to appeal to a legislative body to become particeps criminis, by placing the stamp of legality on the crime, is a species of colossal insult and impudence rarely witnessed.

Bill of Grievances.

We arraign these bills as being an insulting reply to the overtures made in the name of the people to the companies for a settlement of differences on terms providing for an inspection of meters, for a specified quality of gas, for restrictions on the further issue of stock and bonds, for annual reports of receipts and expenditures, for reasonable charges for gas, for a division of earnings with the city on all excess over 6 per cent on the stock, and for such other just requirements as obtain in other cities whereby the companies and the people equitably share in the benefits of the business which only under such conditions may be safely vested in a monopoly.

We characterize the midnight methods employed by the originators and promoters of these bills as indicative of a desire to take the people unawares and to win success under cover of silence in the Senate and a vigorous dash in the House in the closing days of the session.

We pronounce the statement by one of the trust attorneys that the people of Chicago are indifferent to or that they favor these bills as a gross and palpable misrepresentation.

We condemn those Senators who voted for these measures as being unworthy the trust reposed in them by their constituents, and we appeal to the members of the House to stay the further progress of this high-handed conspiracy against the rights and interests of Chicago and her people.

We recommend the appointment of a committee of one hundred to take such action as shall in its judgment best promote the defeat of the said bills.

As to the Allen Bill.

Resolved, That we reiterate and emphasize our protest against any extension by the General Assembly of the franchises of the existing railway companies in Chicago and against any measures whatsoever calculated to revive any of the iniquitous provisions of the so-called Humphrey bills.

Resolved, That the Committee of One Hundred appointed by this meeting be instructed to voice this protest at Springfield and to coöperate in such action as shall promote the defeat of any amendment to the so-called Allen bill, or of any other proposed legislation relative to street railways which fails in the condition of acceptance by a vote of the people.

S. C. EASTMAN OPENS THE MEETING.

He States the Object for which It Was Called and Explains the Pending Measures.

The first speaker was Sidney C. Eastman, who spoke in part as follows:

"I have been requested by the Committee of Arrangements, before introducing the Chairman of the meeting, to make a few remarks explanatory of its object. I can bring to you the latest news from Springfield. I left there last night and it was stated that when Speaker Curtis went away he arranged with Representative Selby to take the chair in his place until he returned on Tuesday, and that he also arranged with him that the gas bill should not be introduced or returned for second reading before his return. It is believed by many that that arrangement will be violated, because most of the honest members of the House of Representatives have no confidence in Mr. Selby. If the bill is reported on Monday for the second reading it will probably pass or be presented on Tuesday for the third reading, and as present indications are, may pass and become a law unless the veto of the Governor is interposed.

"As to the railroad bill—the now called Allen bill, which will be presented in the Senate when it resumes—it is supposed it may pass the first, second, and third reading in three days, in other words by Thursday, and become a law unless there are amendments introduced which would require the confirmation of the House."

Mr. Eastman then spoke of the pending gas and revised street railway bills, giving their provisions at length and pointing out the dangers that lurked in them. One of his main points was that the men urging these measures deliberately asked the Legislature to overturn all its existing statutes which prohibit pools and combinations under severe penalties. He declared the gas bills in their present form were more subversive of the policy of the State than the railroad bills.

Concluding, Mr. Eastman said:

"Now, they have said in Springfield before the Legislature—and the paid attorneys of the gas trust have so argued—that those men who appear there opposing these bills are cranks and busybodies, and the great people of Chicago are not interested in this question and are willing to go on paying these exorbitant prices. I am inclined to think those men are not correct in that statement. I believe the people of this community feel deeply on this matter. [Applause.] And if we wish to exercise a proper influence on the action of the Governor we must come out and hold these public meetings, and let the people know down in Springfield that we are interested in these matters just as much as we are interested in those infamous Humphrey bills.

"The Committee on Arrangements has the pleasure to introduce to you as the Chairman of this meeting Thomas B. Bryan. [Great applause.] Furthermore, they have requested Mr. Englehart to act as Secretary, so as to record our doings. [Applause.] I have the pleasure to introduce Thomas B. Bryan."

BRYAN ARRAIGNS MEN AND MEASURES

Tells of the Incubus of Corporate Rapacity and Rebukes Speaker Curtis and a Magnate.

Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

"When it is an iniquity, I am glad to see so many strong faces here to disprove the alleged indifference of the people of Chicago to the perpetration of this iniquity. [Applause.] It is an iniquity to put shackles upon the feet of a great community like this, of a million and a half to two million people. What for? To enrich still more the rich [applause]; to oppress still more the poor [applause]; to build up, in the face of an indignant protest, a rapacious corporation.

"Fellow-citizens, let me ask you, in all moderation and in all candor, who is it that demands this sacrifice of the people's rights and the people's property? Have you asked it? [Voices, "No!"] Who asks it? [A voice, "Yerkes."] Who are the representatives of the people? Are they not the members of the Legislature? They are supposed to be. They are supposed to represent you and me and the people of this city and this great State—has it called up our representatives and said, 'Enrich this corporation and oppress the people?' I have heard no such voice.

Incubus of Corporate Rapacity.

"I have been in the East also, and I tell you they look upon Chicago as a great city, but it has its drawbacks. They say that it had the greatest fire that the world has known; they say that it had the greatest World's Fair that the world has known; they say that it has the greatest murderer that the world has known; they say, further, that the insupportable incubus of corporate rapacity is the greatest curse of this city. [Great applause.]

"Tell me, if you please, that this tinfoil argument, which comes from the pocket only, has any solidity and any stability. I remember over two centuries ago that Edison said that that argument that came from the mint was stronger than any argument that came from reason or felicity; and the argument that comes from that mint is the argument now being presented to the Legislature of this State. [Applause.]

"Fellow-citizens, I do not—never did—advocate violence. I deprecate violence, especially in a republic, but I assure you that the great heart of the master of the people begins to pulsate, that the heart of the thinking people begins to tremble—why? Because wickedness in high places seems to be on the increase; because the corporation stalks boldly into your Legislature, after having achieved triumph after triumph in your Council.

Rebuke to Speaker Curtis.

"I want you to remember that you have a man in the Speaker's chair in Springfield and a man in the Executive chair in Springfield; those two you hold responsible after the Representatives. [Applause.]

"Who is the man in the Speaker's chair? He is a young man comparatively. He went in by lightning process. I am frank to say that his course up to a certain time gave almost universal satisfaction; I, for one, was gratified. He seemed to be manly; he seemed to have at heart the interests of the people. His name is Curtis.

"Well, up to that point the voice of the press was heard in the land. Suddenly he had the toothache. [Laughter.] Now, we have all had toothache, or the most of us. I don't believe that the tooth nerve was purposely exposed, but there was a nerve that was exposed [laughter]; it was the nerve of manhood. O, that young man! How he stood upon the very verge of iniquity, and yet upon the first round that would take him up to the height of his ambition he hesitates, he falls, he loses that golden opportunity which might have lifted him up high in the admiration of this whole people, and I, for one, sighed for him; I would have liked to have been near and whispered in his ear that it was more painful far to have heartache than toothache. [Applause.] There is no ulceration known to man that equals the ulceration of a wounded conscience. [Applause.]

After the Toothache.

"Why, when he was an avowed opponent of these iniquitous measures—why did he place in the chair a man that was advocating those measures? Well, he got well, comparatively, and he went into the chair, and he behaved like a man again, for a minute or two, and he said a two-thirds vote, by the rule, is required. That was manly, that is true; then some friend of the measure said: 'Mr. Speaker, we appeal from your decision.' [A voice: "Selby said that."]

"But, thank God, there is a little remnant, and perhaps it may be a big one, of manhood left, and he says that the ulceration is better, his hopes are improving, and let us hope that when he gets into that chair again he will show that he is well, in soul, in mind, in body; and so let us hope that he will not emulate those men who, in their aspirations for honor and preferment, climb up through narrow and dark ways, like the chimneysweep, and, like him, become black. [Applause.]

Shot at a Magnate.

"Now, a word more and I am done. I want others to speak. We have in our midst, as a sort of sojourner, a gentleman known for his signal ability in cunning and for his signal disability in morals. I don't mention the name, because it is not necessary. [Laughter.] The people of Chicago have learned to know and to love (?) him—O how intensely! [Applause.] Imagine the people of this Commonwealth, and especially the people of the city, impaneled in a jury and the father of the railroad system arraigned before them. What do you think the verdict would be? [A voice: "Hang him."]

"What did I hear? [Voices: "Hang him." Laughter.] Hang him? Well I would like him to be restored to his former residence without hanging. [Great applause.]

"Now, then, I have the pleasure of introducing to you a distinguished representative of the laboring men, of the laboring women, of the wage-workers, and I beg your kind and patient attention to what he has to say to you—Mr. Doyle, I have the pleasure of introducing to the audience." [Applause.]

DOYLE CALLS THEM DEGENERATES.

Says He Has Little Hope of Representatives and Tells of Labor's Past Endeavors.

Mr. Doyle spoke in part as follows:

"The Chairman of the meeting has told you that he has hopes yet for the Speaker of the House of Representatives. I wish to say, after an observation of eight weeks, that I have none [applause]; that his act last week in resigning the chair—even supposing he had been sick, which I doubt—into the hands of an enemy of the people has put him on record as such. [Applause.]

"You have come here to protest against monopolistic measures which are before your representatives. In looking over the composition of that body I am afraid that your protest comes too late. The majority of the House of Representatives are, in my estimation, degenerates. [Applause.]

"When we opposed the passage of the Humphrey bills we had a certain purpose in view which we did not disclose, but which we will disclose this afternoon.

"We knew that if Yerkes got what he wanted from the Legislature, and we asked arrangements whereby the laboring men on Mr. Yerkes' system could be given consideration—we knew it would be useless to make any such appeal, and, to show that our judgment in that case was good, when Mr. McLauchlan, the representative of the coal miners, went into the House of Representatives and introduced an amendment to the Allen bill asking that some measure of justice should be meted out to the employés, that amendment was voted down.

"We have grown gray protesting, and from the very people from whom we should have got support we got none. We have told the business-men of this city and of this country at large that monopoly was crushing them into the earth, the same as it was crushing us. [Applause.] Monopoly has cried 'Socialism' and the business-men and the community at large echo 'Demagogues.'

"But today you are forced to realize the conditions that we cautioned you of ever since we were able to realize ourselves a condition. [Applause.]

"Mr. Yerkes says that he has been sent for by your legislators. We have had bills before the Legislature and we can't get them through." [Applause.]

Chairman Bryan—I would like to say that what Mr. Doyle has so eloquently said is absolutely true in respect to valuable bills being thrown to one side in the Legislature.

HARLAN SCORES GAS AND YERKES.

Denounces Men, Methods, and Measures at Springfield and "Leading Citizens" and Bankers at Home.

Chairman Bryan's introduction of Alderman Harlan to the audience was preceded by vociferous calls for the speaker. Mr. Harlan said in part:

"The railroad people have outwitted us. The Humphrey bills were passed in the Senate, as you know, and they came back to the House and were defeated by a well-organized opposition.

"When those bills were defeated one of the Yerkes party, who 'stood next,' as the phrase is, took me into his heart, supposing that there would be no further reason for keeping anything back, and informed me that they had the Speaker—that they would have had the Speaker at any time when it would have been necessary to have him in the shape of a controlling ruling from the Chair, or, if the worst should have come to the worst, in the shape of a deciding vote. I hesitate to say also that he vouchsafed the remark that of course they had the Governor. They are so accustomed to having everything that they want that they are very likely to say at times that they have people when they do not have them. Let us hope in the case of the Governor that that supposition is true.

Dr. Yerkes for Curtis' Toothache.

"In the case of the Speaker we can hardly indulge in that assumption, because when he had on the critical occasion, a critical moment recently, an ulcerated sore tooth, he called in Dr. Yerkes, who is a doctor highly skilled in such operations, and this most excellent man and doctor extracted the nerve and put in a gold filling. [Applause.]

"The Governor has made a prima facie case against himself. He has made appointments of notorious boodlers, men whose names are synonymous in this city with dishonesty and corruption. Those appointments have been self-indictments against himself, and satisfactory prima facie evidence of any charge that may be brought against him. [Applause.]

"We are in this embarrassing position. They have passed the Allen bill. Mr. Allen of Hoopeston [laughter], Vermilion County [laughter], where I doubt they have not so much as a bob-tailed horse car, introduced a bill to enlarge the charter powers of the City of Chicago. We have not asked for it. There has been no resolution of the Common Council asking for an increase of the charter power. Mr. Yerkes said he did not want the bill. Let Allen of Hoopeston show me his bank account and I will give him a hundred dollars if he will tell me how he derived certain portions of it. I say that he had a retainer or a promise of a retainer from Charles T. Yerkes. [Applause.]

Scheme on Allen Bill.

"Mr. Yerkes was supposed to have wanted, and does want, a thirty-five year bill. The bill is in the Senate now. Say on Thursday it is passed and sent to the House in the last hours of the session, at a propitious moment, when the House is confused and the Speaker is doing all the legislating under the gavel, and when, under the strong incentive of getting their own bills through, men who cannot be bought by money may be induced to trade away our liberties and properties for a vote in return for some vote on a dairy or butterine bill. That is their scheme. It is exceedingly clever.

"We cannot talk about the Humphrey bill, because there is no pretense down there that there is any intention of passing this Allen bill. I have talked with two or three of Mr. Yerkes' supporters there, whom I happened to know, and in a five minutes' conversation they let the cat out of the bag. They are not looking for the Allen bill at all. Senator O'Brien, the Senator-Alderman, said on the floor of the House there—I didn't hear it, but he was overheard—said that 'We won't do a thing to this bill when we get it there in the Senate.'

Yerkes and the Bankers.

"This whole scheme of railway legislation arose out of the personal necessities of Charles T. Yerkes. It was common knowledge that during the Diamond Match failure that nothing but the subserviency of the Stock Exchange saved him from bankruptcy. Why is it that Chicago is slower in its recovery, in its general business condition, in this community? It is because no officer of the First National Bank, nor any bank, and Secretary Gage won't deny it, and John J. Mitchell will not deny it, they know that business conditions were paralyzed here because each and every one of them had loaned so much money on Diamond Match and West Chicago and other securities. [Applause.] And I say to you this, that the reason why these bankers have not come out and fulfilled the rôle they so eagerly claimed, the rôle of leading citizens, is because they feel they must have this railway legislation in order to make good the margin on their own loans. [Applause.]

Goes Over the Roll-Call.

"I have heard complaints because I mention names. It is the only thing to do, I tell you. [Applause.] We see those men who have profited by the iniquity of the corporations, we see that man and say, 'There, there is the man, and he is responsible!' [Applause.]

"The leading citizen, if he is allowed to lead this city, will lead it straight to perdition. [Applause and cheers.] The typical leading citizen is a delusion and a snare, the typical leading citizen is an Anarchist at heart. [Applause.] The typical leading citizen knows no law but the law of his own will. [Applause.] The typical leading citizen would deface and degrade the law by doing under the form and protection of the law that which strikes a killing blow at the very vitals of the community. [Applause.]

"Now, again, at this eleventh hour, I call upon these leading citizens, and I want to give their names again. [A voice: "Name them."] Well, I will do it. [Applause.]

"You will observe that these are the leading citizens [laughter], what we may call professional leading citizens [laughter and applause]. Chicago City railway, first in the printing here, is Erskine M. Phelps, splendid fellow [applause]; D. K. Pearson, philanthropist [laughter]; Mr. Allerton, the friend of widows and orphans; George Henry Wheeler, and William B. Walker, and James C. King, those are certain leading citizens; Mr. Winston, if he does not look rather sharply, if he does not stop assuming public advocacy of public robbery, Mr. Winston may prevent a too close inquiry into his relations with certain bondholders some years ago. Hugh McBirney—I wish that Mr. McBirney would insist upon going and examining the books of the company. I am sure that he would not remain a director of this company if he knew that they were resorting to bribery.

Blow at Robert T. Lincoln.

"This is the 30th day of May. We cannot think of Decoration day without thinking of the war, and we cannot think of the war without thinking of two or three men—one of them Abraham Lincoln. [Applause and cheers.] He was a man of the people and was always a man for the people. [Applause.] I wonder whether Abraham Lincoln would quite approve of the course of the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, President of the Chicago Gas company, Gas Light and Coke company. Votes down there, I can tell him, if he doesn't know, are selling at $1,500 apiece in favor of his gas bills. If he does not know who is handling the money, if he does not know who is doing the dirty work, then let him apply to John W. Gates, President of the Illinois Steel company. [Applause.] I think he will be able to tell him, and if he is not able to tell him let him ask Colonel Ellwood. [Applause.]

"Gentlemen, there is no use of mincing the matter. These measures are all being pushed by bribery. [Applause.] They are all being pushed by bribery. They cannot be passed without corrupt means. The men that are pushing them know that. Judge Goodrich, who has been there pushing the Humphrey bills, knows it.

Who Are the Anarchists?

"The real Anarchists are to be found, gentlemen, with their down-town offices within the girdle of that iron loop that embraces the heart of the city. The real Anarchists, the men that are so hot in the pursuit of the mighty dollar that they would strike a blow at the very foundation of our institutions in order to add to their abundant fortunes. [Applause.]

"Chicago needs the help of its strongest citizens. If the strongest will not speak, then its weakest must speak. Chicago needs Marshall Field. [Applause.] Chicago needs Henry W. King.. Chicago needs men of that kind, men whose names are synonymous for success, whose lives and successes are typical of Chicago enterprise and Chicago life. Chicago needs them. Will they respond?"

After Mr. Harlan had finished his speech some one in the audience asked him as to Governor Tanner's position, and Mr. Harlan replied that he had not the confidence of Governor Tanner.

Then the resolutions which are printed above were read by Mr. Englehard, who moved their passage. F. J. Loesch, in seconding the motion, made a short speech eulogistic of Governor Altgeld, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A BRIGHT PUPIL.

Teacher—"Do you like to come to school, Willie?"
Willie—"Yes, sir. I like comin' and I like goin', but I don't like stayin' between times."

VETERAN KILLED BY HIS DAUGHTER.

Abuses Her and She Shoots Him Dead with His Old Army Musket.

Mount Clemens, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—Minnie Heidt, a girl of 22 years, living in Warren Township, south of this city, this afternoon shot and instantly killed her father, Frederick Heidt, a veteran of the civil war. Heidt went home drunk and abused the girl. She got her father's army musket and shot him in the head. The girl was arrested. She can only say that she didn't know what she was doing.

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PRIZE IS A SENATOR.

Why Governor Is So Anxious for New Apportionment.

LOOKS FORWARD TO 1900.

Cullom's Trip to Springfield Due to Same Cause.

TANNER'S EYE ON THE TOGA.

Anti-Machine Men Plan to Pass Primary Bill.

PROGRAM FOR STREET CAR BILL.

Springfield, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Gov. Tanner is manifesting greater interest just now in the Senatorial apportionment bill than in any other pending measure. His anxiety to have an apportionment is so strong that Charles P. Hitch, Chairman of the Republican State Central committee, was sent for last night to come over from Paris and help him out. It is also being noised around tonight that this matter was one of the things that brought Senator Cullom all the way from Washington to Springfield at the present time. Both the Senator and Mr. Hitch arrived here this morning. The latter devoted a portion of the day to conferring with Governor Tanner and this afternoon all three of them had a short conference at the Leland Hotel.

Mr. Hitch says he is here for no other purpose than to get an apportionment if possible and will devote his entire attention in that direction. When informed that forty members of the House had banded themselves together under Martin B. Madden's leadership and agreed not to go into a caucus which might bind them to support the Hertz-Lorimer scheme, he said that all factional differences must be abolished and an apportionment made. To Governor Tanner's way of thinking it would be a grave mistake for this Legislature to adjourn without redistricting the State.

Looking to Cullom's Successor.

In accordance with all of the machine leaders the Governor believes there are grave doubts as to whether the Republicans can elect a majority of the Legislature next year under the present apportionment. All of them say it will be impossible unless the State, including Cook County, goes Republican by majorities approximately as large as in 1894 and 1896. None of them believe now that it will do this. The next Legislature, whether Republican or Democratic, will have to make the regular ten-year apportionment anyway, so if the Democrats should be in control they would map out districts favorable to their party with a view to retaining the majority in 1900 and send a Democrat to Washington as Senator Cullom's successor. That is one reason, so it is said, why the Senator is anxious and has come from the National Capital to help straighten out existing conditions and get an apportionment.

If the Republicans have a sufficient majority in the next General Assembly it will lie within their power to pave the way for a Republican successor to Senator Cullom in 1900, and right here it may not be out of place to state that the gossips are saying Governor Tanner has his eye on the Senatorship, and if everything goes right during the next four years will be a candidate.

Bound to Rule or Ruin.

But it is doubtful whether an apportionment such as will be acceptable to the Cook County machine can be gotten through this week. Messrs. Hertz, Jamieson, and Lorimer have openly declared they will never consent to the passage of a bill satisfactory to Mr. Madden and his organization. On the other hand, the anti-machine members who have pledged themselves not to attend a caucus that would bind them to the support of a machine apportionment, declare there will be none made. With the Democrats they can prevent a bill being passed. Both sides, by the way, are relying upon the Democrats very largely. While the Hertz-Lorimer faction admit they can get no Democratic support for the passage of their plan, they assert, just as do the anti-machine fellows, that the Democrats will join with them to knock out the anti-machine apportionment.

This is the situation as it stands at present. Whether it can be changed or not remains to be seen. Governor Tanner, Senator Cullom, and Mr. Hitch all declare it must be changed, and they propose to see that it is changed. Their first move, it is understood, will be to bring about a caucus of Republicans in both Senate and House.

Reapportionment the Only Hope.

The leaders of each faction will be appealed to on the ground that only through a reapportionment of the State can the Republican party hope to retain control of the General Assembly. They will insist that each side shall give and take until they can come to an agreement on a bill that will be satisfactory. The whole trouble of the situation is confined to Cook County. All plans yet presented for the State ouside are satisfactory, with probably one or two minor exceptions. The fight in Cook County is as to whether Hertz and Lorimer shall relegate Martin B. Madden and his friends, or whether Mr. Madden shall have sufficient say in the make-up of a new apportionment as to keep him in political ascendency.

Plan to Pass Primary Law.

In connection with the apportionment fight comes another fully as equal if not more important to the whole people of Cook County on the primary election bill. The machine is tooth and nail against any sort of primary law that would force the party organization to hold their primary elections if they did not want to do so under its provisions. The anti-machine forces are smart enough to see at a glance that such a law would do more than anything else to defeat most of the men now in control not only of the Republican but of the Democratic machines. For that reason they are going to push the bill unless Speaker Curtis uses such trickery as he has at his command to prevent them getting it up in the House.

One of the anti-machine men said tonight that in the event they accede to the wishes of Tanner, Cullom, and Hitch on an apportionment there must be some reciprocity from them in favor of putting through the primary election bill. They have stronger arguments to use in its behalf than have been put forward for either the apportionment or any other measure introduced into the General Assembly.

Demanded by the People.

They say the people of Chicago have been demanding it for two years and more, which is true. All of the sound money Democrats began an agitation directly following the primaries held by the Democratic machine which sent delegates to the convention called at ex-Governor Altgeld's dictation in this city two years ago next month for the sole purpose of pledging the Democratic party in Illinois to the advocacy of free silver. Republicans, they contend, have been demanding such a law since the machine in February, 1896, called its convention, dictated the nomination of a county ticket, and placed it in cold storage until the following August.

Both branches of the General Assembly will meet tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. There will be a scant attendance of Senators, but beyond advancing a few appropriation bills nothing will be accomplished in that body.

Program for Allen Bill.

The scheme now is to take up the Allen bill on Tuesday and send it to second reading. Wednesday it is to be amended so as to conform to the Yerkes bill approved by the House Judiciary committee. Thursday it is to be passed.

It will have to go back to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments, and here will come the tug of war. The final struggle is likely to be reserved for the last day of the session, though it is not impossible that it will occur on Thursday afternoon.

The stories of bribery in connection with street railway legislation have taken a new and unexpected form. From the day the old Humphrey bills were introduced there have been rumors traceable to no definite source that improper influences were being resorted to for the purpose of securing the passage of these measures. Now, however, the opposition is charged with attempting to obtain votes by questionable methods. It is charged that several members who voted for the Allen bill have been approached by Mayor Harrison and persons known to be in his confidence with promises of positions in the departments at the City Hall if they would vote against the pending bill. This assertion, in substance, was boldly made by Mr. Selby on the floor of the House in the course of the debate last Thursday, and the story is now going the rounds of the hotels. According to gossip the Mayor, not fully satisfied as to the extent of the patronage remaining at his disposal, went home to investigate and found that there are only five or six places worth mentioning not covered by the civil service rules.

Democrat Assails the Mayor.

A Democratic member said today:

"When Mayor Harrison was here last week he declared that if the civil service law were out of the way he could supply enough Democrats with good jobs to defeat all street railway legislation beyond all doubt. The Mayor appears to overlook the fact that the law against bribery is quite as applicable to the man who offers an office as to the man who offers money for the purpose of influencing the vote of a member of the General Assembly."

There is more or less speculation as to whether or not Governor Tanner will sign the bill, if amended as anticipated. The Governor has declined to express any opinion or purpose until the bill, after having been duly passed, shall be presented to him for his signature.

This will be a week of special orders in the House. It is now too late to pay any attention to the regular order. Very little time will be given to House bills, for such measures as have not passed the House will stand small chance of becoming laws. After Tuesday the time of the House will be devoted principally to Senate bills.

The gas frontage and consolidation bills will probably be reported from the House Judiciary committee early in the week. They were favorably acted upon last Friday afternoon, but are still in the possession of the committee.

INDORSE THORNTON FOR THE BENCH.

Friends and Neighbors of the Corporation Counsel Greet Him at Two Public Receptions.

Englewood friends and neighbors of Corporation Counsel Charles S. Thornton, among whom he has lived for twenty years, took occasion to express their belief in his fitness for the bench and their confidence in him as a man at two mass-meetings held on Saturday evening, at which they unanimously adopted resolutions to that end. The two meetings took the form of receptions, Mr. Thornton making brief addresses at each. In Timmerman's Hall 400 persons gathered, speeches being made by Charles H. Mitchell and others. At Arcade Hall, where 3,000 assembled, the speakers were Howard S. Taylor, Dr. S. D. Walden, and Justice Schulte.

Typographical Union No. 16 passed resolutions yesterday indorsing Judge Windes for reëlection and declared in favor of the reappointment of Joseph W. Errant to the Board of Education. The union also appointed Vice-President George W. Day as a special committee of one to go to Springfield today for the purpose of protesting against the passage of the garnishment bill.

SENORITA EVANGELINA GOSSIO Y CISNEROS.

This fair Cuban girl is held in the Casa de Recojidas, a vile Spanish military prison at Havana, awaiting court-martial for rebellion. The prison in which she is incarcerated is the House of Detention for depraved Spanish women and for respectable Cuban women who are suspected of aiding the insurgents.

BIG TELESCOPE IS SAFE.

CRASH AT YERKES OBSERVATORY LEAVES GLASS UNINJURED.

Monster Star Searcher Rests on Its Massive Base, While Just Below Is the Wreck of the Moving Circular Floor—Collapse Caused by the Parting of the Counter Weights from the Cables—Work of Corps of Astronomers Delayed for Months.

Under the lofty dome of the Yerkes Observatory on the shore of Lake Geneva there was a scene of chaos yesterday that shocked the few friends of Chicago University permitted to look upon the wreckage. The elevating floor, thirty-seven and one-half tons of metal and wood, which had fallen forty-five feet on Saturday morning, lay twisted, crimped, and crushed into a mass that filled the pit of the big tower, while one end of the enormous disk rested its ragged and torn rim high up against the north wall.

Destruction has dealt a hard blow, but fortunately far above this desolate picture the world's greatest telescope was still poised in security on its sturdy column of brick and iron, with its powerful eye peering into the southern skies.

The parting of counter-balance weights from the cables to which they were fastened caused the collapse of the massive movable floor. The astronomers had prepared for a big summer's work in the magnificent observatory, but the fall of the circular platform will probably delay observations with the famous lens until next autumn, although one hopeful man claimed the sky-searchers could resume their work in about ten weeks. The money loss will be about $10,000, but that is of far less importance than the loss of the opportunities which the summer days would have afforded the staff of astronomers.

Interesting Incidents.

There are interesting incidents attending the story of the fall of the floor. No one was on the platform when the crash came, and many now marvel that President Harper, the trustees, and their guests, were not hurled to death or serious injury when the visitors gathered on the moving floor recently to take the first peep through the monster telescope.

Shortly before 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, when Contractor McKey, who had removed the Kenwood dome from Chicago, was about to enter the main building of the observatory, he heard a crash that sounded like the discharge of a dozen batteries. He climbed to a window in the tower and saw that the moving floor had fallen.

George Decker, foreman for Warner & Swasey, the Cleveland firm which has the contract for the rising floor, dome, and mounting of the telescope, was on his way to the observatory when McKey gave the alarm. Decker was startled by the sight which greeted him. He feared the great telescope had suffered, and Professor George E. Hale, the director of the observatory, and Professor E. E. Barnard were summoned at once from their homes on the edge of the lake, a hundred yards away.

Both scientists seemed stunned by the tangled wreckage of the tower, which only a few hours before they had left the grandest in the world. They at once sought for the safety of the famous lens. The tube was still pointed toward the south, as it had been directed, but there was a fear that the lens had been split or cracked by the shock due to the crash of the tons of metal and wood, or scratched by flying débris.

Professor Hale at once hurried to the top balcony with an opera-glass and searched the face of the lens for any injury, but he discovered none, and men at once climbed above and covered the telescope. No further investigation was made, but dispatches were wired to the University of Chicago. Professor Burnham, the most celebrated of double star observers, at once boarded a train for Geneva, and on the train which left the Northwestern station at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning was Major Rust of the Board of Trustees, with William G. Coolidge, his son, and a gray whiskered man who looks like the twin brother of ex-President Harrison. The man was Alvan H. Clarke, the famous optician, who made the powerful lens. Mr. Clarke was just about to leave for his Massachusetts home, when he was urged to hurry to the Yerkes observatory. They were met at the Northwestern depot at Williams' Bay by Professor Hale and Burnham and driven to the big dome.

Mass of Ruins.

The party immediately began an examination of the tower. It looked as if a cyclone had slipped through the observation slip in the dome and gone on a rampage. The battered, twisted, and torn platform rested on an angle of 45°, with the north end reaching almost to the top of the 52-foot high brick wall, while the other edge of the wreck was crushed against the base of the south wall and ground floor.

The floor is 75 feet in diameter and has a vertical motion of 23 feet. It is of steel and the total weight is 37½ tons. Hydraulic rams are used to raise and lower the floor at the Lick Observatory, but then on the Pacific slope they do not have the freezing weather of Wisconsin; so instead of hydraulic rams four wire cables supported the floor of the Yerkes tower. They passed over big sheaves and were attached on their opposite ends to counter-balance weights moving on guides in four steel columns.

A drum four feet in diameter is at the base of each column, and around the drum is a wire cable fastened to the lower side of the floor, while the other end of this cable is attached to the bottom of the counterweight.

Each drum has on its circumference a large worm gear, and the worm which drives it is carried on a shaft geared to the three other shafts that drive the corresponding drums.

The four shafts are operated from a single point by means of an electric motor, which is controlled from a switch box on the rising floor. By simply moving a switch the astronomers can bring the floor to any desired level. This lifting floor has done away with the old scaffold-like observing chair.

The colossal telescope, which, with its attachments, is 75 feet long, is mounted on a castiron column of four sections, taping from 11x5 feet at the base to 10x5 feet at the junction with the head. These four sections are bolted together, and rest on a castiron foot, which is anchored to a massive brick pier supported on a concrete foundation, 32x28x5 feet. At the top of the column is the equatorial head, which is cast in a single piece. Columns and head rise to a height of 43 feet above the lowest position of the moving floor, and weigh fifty tons. A spiral staircase on the south side of the column leads to the balcony and clock-room, which surround the head.

Cause of the Collapse.

The accident was caused by the breaking of the counter weights in the southeast and southwest shafts. The floor at once dropped to the ground, forty-five feet below. As it fell it ripped away the stone spiral staircase and shattered it to pieces, while the ponderous disk itself was tilted at the angle of a toboggan slide.

To remove the wreck it will be necessary to cut the bolts and break the débris into small sections, in order to get the stuff through the basement doorway.

The moving floor was the happy solution of the problem of finding suitable means of rendering accessible the eye end of an equatorially mounted telescope for all positions of the instrument. Sir Howard Grubb first suggested the rising and falling floor when the Lick telescope was in process of construction and the plan was adopted at the noted California observatory and also at the United States Naval Observatory. But the need for such a floor was greater at the Yerkes observatory than at any other sky searcher.

As the observatory has not yet been turned over to Mr. Yerkes by the contractors neither he nor the university will have to suffer any loss. It is not known who will be held responsible for the collapse.

"The telescope is all right," said Professor Hale. "As to when we will be enabled to resume our work in the tower I cannot say. It was superb fortune that the lens escaped injury."

Entertainment at Northwestern.

The Deutschen Gesselschaft of Northwestern University will give its annual musical and literary entertainment this evening in the new music hall of the university. The students will be assisted by the Germania Männerchor, directed by Schoenefeld.

CAMP ON THE DRIVE.

Regulars Pitch Their Tents on Northern Lake Shore.

OUT FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

Cavalry and Artillery March from Fort Sheridan.

DISCOMFORTS IN BIVOUAC.

Troops Find Their Halting Ground Inhospitable.

CROWDS VISIT THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The nose of the baby hippopotamus at Lincoln Park was put out of joint yesterday by the regulars from Fort Sheridan, who marched through the park on their way to camp at the foot of Oak street, and attracted the crowd away from the animal house.

C and G troops, First United States Cavalry, Captain Wainwright and Lieutenant Williams respectively, and Battery A, Second United States Artillery, Captain Grimes, started from the fort at 7 o'clock yesterday morning to march to the city preparatory to taking part in the Decoration day parade. The troopers rode ahead and the artillery and camp wagons trailed behind. The line of march was along Sheridan road.

The troops left the fort with everything necessary for a march of 100 miles. As there were no infantrymen to get footsore it was not necessary to rest, though there were one or two halts to give the horses a chance to drink.

The troopers reached Diversey boulevard at the north boundary of Lincoln Park, about 2 o'clock. Before their arrival they had collected a long train of pedestrains, bicyclists, and a few carriages, which fell in behind with the intention of going with them to camp.

Faults in the Camping Ground.

The cavalry and artillery went into camp on the new ground, between the foot of Oak street and Walton place. Any one but a "regular" would have murmured at the place that had been picked out for him to pass the night. A cold northeaster was blowing, the spray was flying up over the camp, and the uneven ground was strewn with brick bats and old tomato cans, and obstructed with cinder heaps. When one of the cavalrymen reached over the low piling to dip up a bucket of water for his charger a big wave fell upon his back and half choked him, too.

Captain Grimes, who had command of the camp, was not at all pleased with the grounds afforded him and his men for rest after the day's hard march. On the contrary, he seemed to think that Chicago had treated his command shabbily in setting him down in what was little better than a garbage heap, when almost within a stone's throw there was a wide stretch of greensward, or, as he expressed it, rather humorously, "good camping ground going to grass."

"I presume we are expected to make a fine appearance," said the Captain, as he looked at his dress uniform and accouterments lying in the dust beside his tent, "but it will not be an easy thing to do, when we are compelled to spend a night in this sort of a sand heap. I presume it might be called a 'sans-culotte.'"

Scenes in the Camp.

The officers and men were tired and hungry when they arrived, and when the cooks went immediately to work building roaring fires and hung the stews over the flames they were given all the encouragement they wanted from the men. The tents went up rapidly. The first one that was put up was left unwatched for a few minutes, and when the troopers who had put it up came back they found it literally packed with small boys busily engaged in investigating the edges of the sabers and examining the holsters.

The cavalry horses were tethered in a long line across the middle of the camp and the artillery horses were tied close to the guns. It was a source of grief to hundreds of small boys yesterday that the cannon were all covered over with tarpaulin too thick to see through and too heavy to lift.

The First Battalion of the Fourth United States Infantry will come from the fort by the Chicago and Northwestern road today, arriving just in time to take part in the parade. They will return by train immediately after the parade. The battalion will be in command of Major Carpenter.

ORDER OF THE MEMORIAL DAY PARADE

Military and Civic Pageant Will Be Viewed by Governor Tanner, Mayor Harrison, and General Brooke.

The great Memorial day military and civic parade will move from the Lakota Hotel in Michigan boulevard at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and for a space the usual holiday procession in the avenue of bicycles and pleasure equipages will give way to the ponderous roll of artillery wheels, the clank of cavalry sabers, and the measured tread of infantry and civic societies in marching array.

Governor Tanner, Mayor Harrison, and General Brooke, all mounted, will review the parade at Jackson street. The divisions will march past to Randolph street, where they will be dismissed.

It is expected that 8,000 men will march in the parade. General A. J. Stone will be chief marshal. All military organizations will be in full uniform, and non-military societies will march in black suits and slouch hats, with gilt cords, wearing their society emblems. Many residences and public buildings along the boulevard will be bright with flags and bunting.

The order of the parade follows:

ORDER OF PARADE.
Escort—Mounted park police.
Escort of honor—Chicago Hussars, Major E. L. Brand.
Chief Marshal, A. J. Stone.
Staff of Chief Marshal.
C. R. E. Koch, Adjutant-General.
B. R. De Young, Senior Aide-de-Camp.
Elliott Durand, Chief of Staff.
Captain Henry Einspar, Chief Bugler.
FIRST DIVISION.
Major C. D. Viele, First Cavalry, commanding.
Band.
Fourth United States Infantry, Major G. S. Carpenter.
Eighth Battery, Second Artillery, Captain G. S. Grimes.
Squadron Second Cavalry, Captain R. P. P. Wainright.
SECOND DIVISION.
Brigadier-General H. A. Wheeler, commanding.
First Infantry, I. N. G., Colonel Henry L. Turner.
Second Infantry, I. N. G., Colonel George M. Moulton.
Seventh Infantry, I. N. G., Colonel Marcus Kavanagh.
Ninth Battalion of Infantry, I. N. G., Major John C. Buckner.
Battery D Artillery, Captain William Austin.
Battalion Cavalry, Major Edward C. Young.
First Battalion, Naval Militia, Lieutenant E. H. Harrison.
THIRD DIVISION.
Colonel E. P. Murdock, Marshal.
Colonel D. B. Hubbard, Chief of Staff.
Major Elisha Whittlesy, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Veterans of Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteers.
Sons of Veterans as escort of honor.
G. A. R. Posts of Cook County, Colonel Loebenstein, commanding.
Continental Guard, Sons of American Revolution.
FOURTH DIVISION.
Colonel L. B. Coupland, Marshal.
Columbia Zouaves, Captain A. F. Lott.
Lincoln Zouaves, Captain H. T. Wenk.
Illinois Zouaves, Captain B. A. Case.
Battalion Clan-na-Gael Guards, Major J. J. Reilly.
Highland Cadets, A. Gordon Murray, Chief.
McKinley Clan, Major Jessie Charleson.
Grant Clan, Captain Annie Beel.
Jack O'Tars, Captain Georgia Chamberlain.
Chicago Zouaves, Captain Thomas J. Ford.
FIFTH DIVISION.
General C. S. Bentley, commanding.
Band and fife and drum corps.
United States Juniors as division escort.
United Boys' Brigades.
Band.
Second and Fifth Regiments, Second Illinois Brigade.
First, Third, and Fourth Regiments, First Illinois Brigade.
Burns Cadets (threee companies)—Drum and bugle corps.
George H. Thomas Rifles.
Chicago Guards.
Cadets (Christ Church).
Band.
Division Catholic Temperance Cadets.
Patriotic Sons of Father Mathew.
St. Anne's Temperance Cadets.
Annunciation Temperance Cadets.
Holy Family Temperance Cadets.
Polish Cadets.
SIXTH DIVISION.
Colonel Thomas E. Young, Chief Marshal.
First Regiment, U. R. K. P., Colonel Thomas E. Young.
Seventh Regiment, U. R. K. P., Lieutenant-Colonel E. von Danden.
Knights of the Golden Eagle, Major W. H. Bean.
Knights of St. George, General B. Grand Jeffries.
Knights of St. John, Captain W. C. Hayden.

AT THE CEMETERIES AND CHURCHES.

Tens of Thousands of Veterans and Others Join in the Various Memorial Day Services.

Decoration day was observed in the usual manner yesterday in the Chicago cemeteries and in many churches. Owing to the pleasant weather tens of thousands of veterans and other citizens participated in the exercises. The generous floral offerings furnished new proof that the memory of the men who saved the Union will always be green in the hearts of the American people.

Grant's Monument in Lincoln Park.

The exercises at the Grant monument in Lincoln Park were under the direction of U. S. Grant Post No. 28, assisted by Mrs. John A. Logan Tent, Daughters of Veterans. General John C. McNulta made an address on the personal characteristics of General Grant. The statue of the commander was appropriately decorated with wreaths of flowers and bunting. Zeb R. Winslow, Commander of the post, presided. The exercises began with prayer by the Rev. H. W. Tope, pastor of the Belden Avenue Lutheran Church, and was followed by a recitation of Will Carleton's poem, "Cover Them Over with Beautiful Flowers," by Miss Marion Lowell, and a number of other songs and recitations. Past Commander John C. White of Grant Post delivered Lincoln's address at Gettysburg. After the address Mrs. Logan Tent sang "Nearer My God to Thee," and the exercises were closed with "taps" by S. H. Moore, bugler of Grant Post.

Calvary Cemetery.

General Custer and General Mulligan Posts, G. A. R., conducted the ceremonies at Calvary Cemetery, which was thronged with people. These posts, in full uniform, numbering 100 men, a branch of the Woman's Relief Corps, and a firing party from the Seventh Regiment arrived at 2 o'clock.

The address of the day was made by the Rev. Father Scanlan of the Holy Name Cathedral on "Patriotism." After the oration the Seventh Regiment detail fired a salute over Colonel Mulligan's grave. A number of men, well known during the war, lie in Calvary. Among them are Lieutenant Michael Lantry, Lieutenant James Nugent, the Rev. Dr. Dunne of the Irish Legion; the Rev. Father Kelly, Irish Brigade; Captain John Harrington, Major Francis P. Quinn of the Galena Volunteers; Major James Wilmot of Taylor's Battery; Colonel Martin Dollard, Twenty-third Illinois; and Captain James Heaney of the Seventieth Illinois.

Bohemian National Cemetery.

At the Bohemian National Cemetery, Irving Park, the exercises were held under the auspices of the Bohemian-American Veterans of the Civil War, and were participated in by the American-Bohemian Sharpshooters and other Bohemian societies and military organizations. The opening speech was made by Captain Lewis of the John A. Logan Post. He was followed by Frank Stejskal and Frank Schultz, representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic. The services commenced at 11 o'clock by the singing of "America" by a chorus, and were followed by Grand Army services at the soldiers' monument.

Oakwoods Cemetery.

Over 20,000 people visited Oakwoods Cemetery, where members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Chicago Veteran association, and the ex-Confederate Veteran association joined hands to pay loving tribute to the memory of their dead. During the morning Fernando Jones and a party of old settlers decorated the graves of some of Chicago's pioneers, among them those of Captain William Jones, a veteran of the war of 1812, and John B. Jennings. At 11 o'clock the Chicago Veteran association, under command of Andrew Dunning, marched to the western end of the grounds, where 194 of its members are buried, and held impressive ceremonies, assisted by Brigadier-General Fielding and a company of Volunteers of America. C. L. Fry acted as master of ceremonies and E. H. Lundy as officer of the day. President Andrew Dunning opened the services, and Brigadier Fielding offered prayer. Portia Carnes recited the poem, "Battle Flag of the Shenandoah." Captain William P. Black followed with an address on "The American Flag." Brigadier Fielding also delivered a patriotic address. After the benediction had been pronounced the school-children strewed the soldiers' graves with magnolias, jasmine, and Spanish moss.

The ex-Confederate Veterans marched to the south end of the grounds during the morning and decorated the graves of their comrades.

Major George Forrester was in command. The ceremonies were brief and impressive. Six thousand Confederate soldiers are buried in concentric trenches around the tall monument erected to their memory. Around the base of the monument magnolias and Spanish moss were scattered. After Major Forrester had led his forces away, members of the Chicago Veteran association and the Volunteers of America decorated the monument of the Confederates.

During the afternoon ten posts of the Grand Army of the Republic held impressive ceremonies in the west end of the grounds, under the auspices of the Columbia Post, G. A. R., No. 706. A large crowd was in attendance. Chaplain Stanley W. Davis of the Columbia Post offered prayer, Colonel H. P. Thompson read Lincoln's "Gettysburg Oration," and Commander McConnell delivered a short address, and concluded by reading the ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Graceland.

Hundreds of people visited Graceland to strew flowers over the graves of the martyred heroes and to watch the processions of veterans as they entered the cemetery with floral remembrances of their comrades. Winfield Scott Hancock Post No. 560, G. A. R., and G. A. R. Posts Nos. 9 and 743 decorated the graves of over 100 veterans buried there. The Twenty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry—Fred Hecker's old regiment—decorated the graves of twenty-eight comrades and then went over to the Wunder Cemetery, where other members of the regiment are laid to rest. Appropriate services were conducted by Winfield Scott Hancock Post No. 560, under command of John Colvin, post commander. Chaplain Frank Damrosch conducted the services. The G. A. R. veterans then marched to St. Boniface Cemetery to take part in the exercises there before marching on to Rosehill Cemetery.

St. Boniface.

Members of the St. Boniface Union Soldiers' Monument and memorial association had charge of the services in St. Boniface Cemetery. The ceremonies opened with the dedication of two cannon recently placed in the cemetery by act of Congress in honor of the soldiers buried there. Major John F. Scanlan of U. S. Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R., delivered a brief patriotic address at the soldiers' monument, in front of which the cannon are planted. Then Dominick Welter Post No. 701, G. A. R., lined up in front of the monument and was photographed. There are a hundred veterans buried in this cemetery, and the graves of all were covered with flowers.

At 3 o'clock Winfield Hancock Post No. 560, G. A. R., marched into the cemetery, and with Dominick Welter Post No. 701 marched to the north end of the cemetery. The Rev. M. Erz, chaplain of the Memorial association, presided. He opened the exercises with a prayer, and introduced General Theodore F. Brown, who delivered an address. The remarks of the speaker were along the line of patriotism and the love of country.

Chaplain Erz gave a memorial address, Major John F. Scanlan spoke in behalf of the G. A. R., and John Koelzer delivered an address in behalf of the Monument association.

Forest Home.

The graves of the Union dead at Forest Home Cemetery were decorated by the members of Kilpatrick Post No. 276, G. A. R. The post was under the escort of the Sons Ladies' Auxiliary of the post and the Sons and Daughters of Veterans. The graves were profusely decorated by the women, the members of the post standing with uncovered heads. Three salutes were fired over the graves. In the afternoon memorial services were held at the First Methodist Church of Austin, where a sermon commemorative of the heroic deeds of the soldier was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. William M. Satterfield. In the evening the pupils of the Austin High School gave a memorial program.

Rosehill.

Thousands of patriotic men and women went to Rosehill for the Memorial day services. Besides the eight posts of the G. A. R., many auxiliary organizations of women marched to the cemetery. The posts which at various times during the day visited Rosehill, were George H. Thomas Post No. 5, U. S. Grant Post No. 28, George A. Custer Post No. 40, Godfrey Weitzel Post No. 425, Winfield Scott Post No. 445, Washington Post No. 473, Cumberland Post No. 737, and Julius White Post No. 740. A detachment of Battery D, Illinois National Guard, marched into the cemetery at 11 o'clock, and placed wreaths on the graves. Major A. Russell, who was in command, delivered a short oration.

Wreathes were laid at the foot of the Illinois monument, around which also the different flags had been stacked. It was here the afternoon exercises were held. The oration was delivered by Bishop Fallows, who said the memory of those who had fought in the civil war would never die. Colonel McDonall spoke of the "Women of the War." Over a hundred graves were visited, and the ceremony did not conclude till past 5 o'clock.

At Other Cemeteries.

At Mount Greenwood, Mount Hope, and Mount Olivet Cemeteries the Wilcox and General Hatch Posts were present as of yore and performed the task allotted to the members. Sixty-five old soldiers are interred in the three cemeteries, but the major part are in Mount Greenwood, and it was there yesterday the chief exercises were held. Both posts reached Mount Greenwood about 3 o'clock, and under the shadow of the Elks' monument the program was rendered. Commander Wilson read the duty of the day and the Bethany Quartet rendered some music. Chaplain McManus offered the prayer and the opening salutary was read by Commander Wilson. The decoration of flags to the unknown dead was arranged by Mrs. Martz, after which C. F. Fairbanks read a portion of Lincoln's Gettysburg address. Comrade O. D. Cotton delivered the address.

Other Exercises.

Phil Sheridan Post No. 615, G. A. R., Oak Park, held their annual memorial service yesterday at 3 o'clock at the First Methodist Church, Oak Park. An address was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. R. H. Pooley. This morning the post will assemble at G. A. R. Hall and march to the Central School grounds to participate in the patriotic exercises arranged by the women of the post. The pupils of the Oak Park High School will render a program of national and patriotic songs, after which an address will follow by Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago.

OUTING OF AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

Annual Picnic with Lunch Boxes and Kodaks Today at St. Paul Park.

The annual picnic of the Chicago Society of Amateur Photographers will come off today at St. Paul Park. About 600 devotees of the kodak will take a special train at 9:30 a. m. over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road to this picturesque spot, where they will bombard with snapshots the ravines, wooded hills, and quaint river nooks.

Special Button for the Day.

A special button for Decoration day is for sale on the streets which represents a miniature scene in a cemetery, with a flag decorating a grave in the foreground which is guarded by a sentry in Union blue, and a grove of cypress trees in the background, the whole surmounted and bordered by two furled flags.

GENERAL CLAYTON BELIEVES IN WAR.

Gives His Opinion of Arbitration at the Memorial Day Exercises in Mexico City.

Mexico City, May 30.—American residents and members of the local G. A. R. post today decorated the graves of the soldiers of the war of 1847 at the American cemetery and also decorated with wreaths the monument to the cadets who died at Chapultepec in resisting the American attack on that castle. General Clayton, the American Minister, had previously sounded the Mexican government and found it had no objection to the sympathetic act. Officers of the Mexican army decorated the graves of American soldiers.

General Clayton made a strong impression on his auditors by his address. Regarding arbitration as a mode of settling international disputes he said:

"We should not allow ourselves to be lulled to sleep by dreams of arbitration as a panacea for all the troubles between nations. I believe that all the secondary questions of this character should be so settled, but when it comes to national honor and preservation of our territory and our liberties I for one am unwilling to place in the hands of any one man the settlement of such questions.

"I say any one man, because it practically amounts to that, for an equal number of arbitrators chosen by each nation will naturally stand by their own country, right or wrong, which leaves the odd arbitrator sole power to cast the scale for this side or that. It will doubtless be very pleasing for powerful nations of Europe, that are always armed to the teeth, to have us disarmed and rely upon arbitration to settle the questions. But history has shown that the safest manner for nations to avoid war is to be prepared for it."

Sherman M. Booth Guest of Honor.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—The members of the Fourth Regiment, W. N. G., have inaugurated a new era of Memorial day celebrations in this city. The National Guard has taken the whole management of the celebration into its hands. The exercises this year cover a two days' celebration. Sherman M. Booth of Chicago, who was the veteran abolitionist of this city, and suffered imprisonment for violation of the fugitive slave law, is the guest of honor of the National Guard. He is 84 years of age. Mr. Booth spoke once today, and will talk again tomorrow.

Ceremonies at West Point.

West Point, N. Y., May 30.—Many distinguished officers of the United States army and other invited guests have arrived to attend the dedication ceremonies of the battle monument tomorrow. Among the number are Secretary of War Alger, Adjutant-General Ruggles, Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, and General George S. Green, the oldest living graduate of the military academy.

Wreath for Lafayette's Tomb.

Paris, May 30.—Today Ambassador Porter, former Vice-President Stevenson, Senator Wolcott, General Paine, Retiring Consul-General Morss, Henry Vignaud, and Theodore Stanton, Honorary Secretary of the American University Dinner club, went to the tomb of Lafayette and placed there a magnificent wreath and other floral decorations.

Services at Mount McGregor.

Saratoga, N. Y., May 30.—Memorial services were held today at the cottage at Mount McGregor, where General Grant died. There was a large gathering from this and surrounding towns and a lavish display of floral offerings.

STUDENTS PAINT JOHN HARVARD RED

In Celebrating the Baseball Victory Over Princeton Students at Cambridge Decorate a Statue.

Cambridge, Mass., May 30.—[Special.]—In celebrating their baseball victory over Princeton last night the triumphant Harvard students did not confine themselves to building a huge bonfire and dancing and singing around it. About midnight a crowd of freshmen and sophomores came out from Boston, where they had been doing their best to paint the promenade concert in music hall a very vivid crimson.

A large, new bell is just to be put up in the clock tower of Memorial Hall and it is resting outside the door. The students got possession of the huge bell and rang it to their heart's content. Then it occurred to them that they ought to decorate the statue of John Harvard near by, which has not been painted since that memorable day in '91 after the great and only football victory over Yale. Great "Hs" and the score, "7-4," in sprawling characters of fiery crimson were splashed upon the pedestal, and the students got away without being discovered.

The faculty are very indignant, and, it is said, will forbid future demonstrations.

NUMBERS OF THE 498 RIDERS IN THE BIG ROAD RACE SCHEDULED FOR TODAY

LIST OF ENTRIES IN THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONTEST, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF CHICAGO, TO BE HELD OVER THE WHEELING COURSE, WITH A FINISH AT THE SPEEDING TRACK IN GARFIELD PARK—THE START TO BE MADE AT 11 A. M.

SCRATCH.
1. J. Levy, C. C. C.
2. A. Flath, C. C. and A. C.
3. F. B. Murphy, N. S. W.
4. B. Faulhauber, Smalley.
5. J. W. Bell, I. P.
6. L. E. Anderson, Ill.
7. F. Nessel, C. C. and A. C.
8. G. H. Lovell, C. C. C.
9. F. H. Wilson, Chicago.

ONE MINUTE.
10. A. Monson, Viking.
11. G. A. Boomer, S. S.
12. H. O'Brien, L. V. and Clar.
13. J. W. Hudson, L. V. and Clar.
14. J. L. Cook, C. Y. M. C. A.
15. E. W. Peabody, Chicago.
16. H. W. Ogren, V. C. C.
17. L. J. King, Thistle.
18. J. H. Hodson, Morse.
19. W. J. Austin, Morse.
20. G. E. Krueger, L. V. and C.
21. F. Nelson, Independent.
22. F. Pearson, Bankers'.
23. L. H. Conklin, Morse.

TWO MINUTES.
24. E. J. Yorkey, Chicago.
25. J. McCulla, Lincoln.
26. W. Searlett, Lincoln.
27. J. F. Ravenscroft, W. S.
28. F. C. Van de Sande, Illinois.
29. A. J. Banta, Chicago.
30. F. Mates, I. V.
31. R. R. Ropp, I. P.
32. H. MacNiven, Illinois.
33. A. J. Casion, Illinois.
34. O. Adams, Chicago.

THREE MINUTES.
35. J. Barta, Central.
36. M. C. Schenck, Chicago.
37. W. G. Black, Englewood.
38. A. G. Kleufer, Woodlawn.
39. A. B. Ramsdell, Englewood.
40. C. Lavin, P. C. C.
41. D. Klopper, Englewood.
42. E. McLennan, Thistle.

FOUR MINUTES.
43. C. M. Rasmussen, Chicago.
44. J. N. Hudson, L. C.
45. S. O. Hogan, W. C.
46. C. Magnusson, Monitor.
47. C. Swanson, Elgin.
48. S. Thorsen, C. C. C.
49. J. Engstrom, Calumet.
50. G. A. Crombie Jr., L. P.
51. E. V. Bohman, L. V.
52. E. P. Felbeck, I. P.
53. O. Schneidan, G. C.
54. J. B. Woolas, I. P.
55. S. P. Avery, L. V. and C.

FIVE MINUTES.
56. H. B. Harmer, E. W.
57. H. J. Pachynski, Bowen.
58. H. R. Graham, F. R. C. C.
59. L. M. Ehrhart Jr., W. S. Y. M. C. A.
60. E. Schranek, Pilzen.
61. O. Newman, Monitor.
62. F. A. Britton, Chicago.
63. P. Peterson Jr., Garland.
64. J. G. Stewart, N. S. W.
65. W. F. Truesdale, Clover.
66. F. A. Schmidgall, Lincoln.
67. S. Stenerson, L. V. and C. W.
68. H. T. Steele, L. V. and V. W.
69. F. Mischke, I. P.
70. E. M. Jones, Englewood.
71. W. Mack, M. & W.
72. A. J. Doughty, Englewood.
73. W. A. Esterquest, I. P.
74. A. E. Mernle, I. P.
75. F. E. Waddell, L. V. and C.
76. J. J. Duffy, Lincoln.
77. J. F. Larkin, Delaware.
78. H. Eicke, Clover.
79. B. Owen, L. P.
80. W. F. Hoeft, Aeolns.
81. J. W. Overtoom, S. S. C. C.
82. J. R. Felix, P. C. C.
83. G. Olson, W. S. C. C.
84. D. C. Blair, Thistle.
85. H. P. Hansen, W. S. Y. M. C. A.
86. D. Perillard, Columbia.
87. H. A. Aitchison, Bowen.
88. P. Cullman, Calumet.
89. O. M. Stenstrum, I. C. C.
90. H. J. Gillingham, Illinois.
91. H. J. Kennedy, Illinois.
92. J. J. Buckley, Illinois.
93. A. H. Stewart, Thistle.

SIX MINUTES.
94. F. Bartels, C. C. and A. C.
95. G. Kloss, G. C.
96. J. J. Smith, G. C.
97. H. C. Cooke, G. C.
98. C. E. Hall, F. R.
99. C. E. Hammerly, Illinois.
100. O. R. Winters, Joliet, Ill.
101. D. A. Vanderhoof, Wheaton.
102. S. N. Warner, Wheaton.
103. H. A. Foltz, W. S. Y. M. C. A. W.
104. F. W. Sell, C. Y. M. C. A. W.
105. A. Schmidt, Thistle.
106. E. L. Collis, Thistle.
107. G. Perino, Thistle.
108. O. Peterson, Viking.
109. C. W. Anderson, Viking.
110. S. N. Pincus, N. S. W.
111. N. Bruck, Lake.
112. F. M. Ely, Lake.
113. H. Dix, Lake.
114. R. R. Phelps, Bankers'.
115. J. W. Rubecamp, Bankers'.
116. A. M. McAllister, Woodlawn.
117. R. Stoltze, Lincoln.
118. L. Rendell, L. V. and C. W.
119. D. Blomgren, L. V. and C. W.
120. F. Maronde, I. P.
121. W. Hoffman, E. W.
122. C. M. Franke, E. W.
123. J. A. Walrath, Morse.
124. J. H. Kloeber, L. V. and C. W.
125. F. W. Wichman, L. V. and C. W.
126. R. Goldman, Independent.
127. J. L. Bourke, L. P.
128. R. A. Hunter, Bankers'.
129. M. D. Lawlor, Bankers'.
130. J. F. Maginnis, N. S. W.
131. E. Seymour, Chicago.
132. C. Muss, Milwaukee W.
133. H. Waug, Viking.
134. G. Kraus, Thistle.
135. F. P. Nerger, Thistle.
136. G. F. Owen, Thistle.
137. C. J. Peterson, W. S. Y. M. C. A. W.
138. E. M. Boeck, W. S. Y. M. C. A. W.
139. H. Schmehl, W. S.
140. M. Ostic, W. S.
141. R. L. Lloyd, Illinois.
142. A. Peterson, Englewood.
143. L. Moss, Flormond.
144. A. Hemping, G. C.
145. E. Jehlik, C. C. and A. C.
146. G. A. Bromberg, C. C. and A. C.
147. A. B. Horn, Lincoln.
148. P. J. Forbrich, Independent.
149. F. C. Cleveland, Rockford.
150. P. Bisceglia, C. C. and A. C.
151. J. Wiggenhouser, Thistle.
152. A. Sinclair, C. C. and A. C.
153. R. S. Burkhart, E. W.
154. F. Mates, I. P.

SIX MINUTES, THIRTY SECONDS.
155. E. G. Bowen, Joliet.
156. V. Weinz, L. V. and C.
157. J. H. Akhurst, Chicago.
158. A. Alfson, Garland.
159. A. Hanna, Lake.
160. T. A. Murray, L. P.
161. T. Mather, Clover.
162. P. C. Sanner, Lincoln.
163. F. E. Bartels, Lincoln.
164. A. Trettin, I. P.
165. D. E. Thomas, Englewood.
166. G. Pirnitz, Thistle.
167. I. M. Dodge, C. C. and A. C.
168. H. Metzger, Illinois.
169. T. Hoyle, Austin.
170. H. M. Otto, O. L.
171. E. Blouin, B. I.
172. J. Jacobson, W. S. Y. M. C. A.
173. R. S. Carson, Thistle.
174. P. E. Canfield Jr., Thistle.
175. W. S. Harris, Thistle.
176. E. Elliott, M. & W.
177. A. Vesley, Pizen.
178. F. A. Campbell, S. S.
179. H. W. F. Manzke, Lake.
180. W. A. Erickson, Monitor.
181. J. H. Glenister, Independent.
182. G. Knaggs, Lincoln.
183. R. Balfour, L. V. and C.
184. F. Neuhausen, Morse.
185. P. Kleifeld, N. S.
186. C. S. Omsberg, C. C. and A. C.
187. H. A. Hansen Jr., C. C. and A. C.
188. T. C. McNeill, W. S. Y. M. C. A.
189. S. R. Crawford, C. Y. M. C. A.
190. G. J. Schultz, Thistle.
191. J. B. Kibler, Thistle.
192. F. Ukhar, Thistle.
193. E. Kladovec, Pizen.
194. A. Huey, Illinois.
195. C. F. Manahan, Elgin.
196. F. Heberling, T. C. C.
197. C. W. Kruse, Bankers'.
198. O. Monson, C. C. and A. C.
199. L. W. Perkins, Thistle.
200. C. H. Lepper, M. & W.

SEVEN MINUTES.
201. C. Blankenheim, N. S. W.
202. O. L. Carson, Morse.
203. I. T. Perrett, Lincoln.
204. W. Huncke, L. V. and C.
205. J. Zeiske, Clover.
206. W. Ostrand, Monitor.
207. J. P. Short, Lake.
208. L. Droegel, Lake.
209. G. M. Porter, N. S. W.
210. G. W. Goodridge, S. S.
211. F. Bungay, Goshen.
212. H. Paulson, Viking.
213. R. Jones, Thistle.
214. C. H. Ordas, C. Y. M. C. A.
215. G. Burbery, W. S. Y. M. C. A.
216. C. W. Noble, Urbana.
217. R. Mayhall, Walnut.
218. W. A. Starrett, O. P.
219. G. Earle, Illinois.
220. W. Slader, G. C.
221. C. F. Hansen, C. C. and A. C.
222. W. Hansen, W. S. Y. M. C. A.
223. C. Schultz, C. C. and A. C.
224. W. [illegible] Bussian, Independent.
225. G. Summerville, Rambler.
226. R. C. Bennett, Evanston.
227. H. G. Phillips, R. Y. M. C. A.
228. P. J. Salb, Thistle.
229. R. A. Wheaton, Illinois.
230. B. Clausen, Viking.
231. A. J. Thibodeau, Smalley.
232. J. H. Peterson, Oconto.
233. C. F. Lowe, Chicago.
234. C. S. Gross, N. W.
235. G. Green, Lake.
236. H. Weston, Calumet.
237. A. R. Morgan, Woodlawn.
238. G. H. Dunlap, Delaware.
239. W. Rabb, Lincoln.
240. W. A. Zickgraff, I. P.
241. F. Lang, Lincoln.
242. A. S. Bruce, E. W.

SEVEN MINUTES, THIRTY SECONDS.
243. H. Gathemann, G. C.
244. George E. Allen, Independent.
245. M. A. Grant, R. F.
246. Charles A. Bloom, Joliet.
247. H. D. Ruddimen, C. Y. M. C. A.
248. John Hussar, Thistle.
249. Nels Sandvig, W. S.
250. Thomas Burke, M. & W.
251. Felix Hansl, Pilzen.
252. F. S. Hill, S. S.
253. C. F. Petersen, Garland.
254. B. DeMiemer, N. S.
255. R. J. Kennedy, Lake.
256. C. Unverzagt, Calumet.
257. L. C. Hansen, L. P.
258. Norman Hopper, Clover.
259. Joseph Clayton, Clover.
260. A. Engstrom, Independent.
261. C. Christensen, Smalley.
262. F. Sames, Central.
263. P. E. Neuerberg, G. C.
264. William C. Harder, G. C.
265. B. E. McLaughlin, Illinois.
266. B. G. Beadell, Sharon, Wis.
267. Gus Dahl, Joliet.
268. K. F. Beers, Rambler.
269. M. Paulsen, Y. M. C. A. R.
270. M. A. Shenick, Thistle.
271. A. Semeroo, Thistle.
272. N. Rund, Viking.
273. S. A. Anderson, W. S.
274. J. Langley, Viking.
275. James Farrell, N. S.
276. H. Overtoom, S. S.
277. D. F. Kinnally, S. S.
278. J. H. Hebner, Garland.
279. Andrew Bartoli, Garland.
280. J. Felleman, N. S.
281. J. R. Nettenstrom, Bankers'.
282. Karl Arlberg, Monitor.
283. F. A. Gorman, L. P.
284. A. J. Hopper, Clover.
285. A. Hoodwin, Delaware.
286. L. Geller, Independent.
287. J. M. Van Doozer, Lincoln.
288. L. Guggenheim, L. V. and C.
289. C. Spenke, I. P.
290. T. D. Watson, Englewood.
291. T. M. Bruce, Englewood.
292. H. K. Rose, Lincoln.
293. O. Baertschy, L. V. and C.
294. O. B. Schroeder, I. P.
295. L. S. Price, Morse.
296. John Costello, Morse.
297. F. B. Morgan, Illinois.
298. W. Baldwin Huey, Illinois.
299. E. V. Holway, Thistle.
300. N. S. McGillivlay, S. S.
301. F. Hartman, Central.
302. J. Bernath, C. C. and A. C.

EIGHT MINUTES.
303. M. S. Aldridge, Elgin.
304. E. Schuler, Morse.
305. A. Downer, L. V. and C.
306. L. L. Zindt, Lincoln.
307. E. H. Laderer, Clover.
308. M. C. Whitteck, Clover.
309. C. Eichin Jr., C. T. G. C.
310. Carl Bjorklund, Monitor.
311. Carl Fingal, Lake.
312. A. C. Braming, N. S. W.
313. L. Fritzke, S. S.
314. H. H. Schulenberg, Chicago.
315. P. Vokoc, Pilzen.
316. E. O. Erickson, Viking.
317. S. C. Iverson, W. S.
318. H. Tansley, Thistle.
319. C. H. Bonniwell, R. Y. M. C. A.
320. C. F. Wilson, Elmhurst.
321. E. S. Lindenau, Joliet.
322. F. G. Slad, Western.
323. D. J. Newman, Illinois.
324. G. R. Miller, F. R.
325. G. W. Koiritz, G. C.
326. C. G. Nelson, Columbia.
327. Joseph Maha, Pilzen.
328. J. Miler, Central.
329. H. Barnekow, G. C.
330. H. Waltemate, G. C.
331. J. A. Nelson, Independent.
332. E. Sickels, M. P.
333. G. Spengler, L. F.
334. Otto Christensen, C. Y. M. C. A.
335. J. P. Sharples, Thistle.
336. T. Sorenson, W. S.
337. W. J. Becklember, L. V. and C.
338. G. Reding, S. S.
339. J. W. Thorson, Garland.
340. C. N. Smith, N. S. W.
341. S. J. Donnell, Bankers'.
342. J. Dumke, O. W.
343. V. H. Tascher, Woodlawn.
344. Edwin Rowe, Delaware.
345. H. Bruskevith, L. V. and C.
346. A. Bertram, I. P.
347. O. W. Neeves, E. W.
348. J. Shunneson, Monitor.
349. Ed Sorenson, W. S.
350. M. P. Schrock Jr., Thistle.
351. F. Riha, I. P.
352. Julius Debits, Austin.
353. A. W. Bradish, Thistle.
354. H. C. Jensen, Illinois.

EIGHT MINUTES, THIRTY SECONDS.
355. H. Freels, Viking.
356. R. A. Schultz, Columbia.
357. J. Collins, R. Y. M. C. A.
358. R. H. Leitner, R. Y. M. C. A.
359. O. C. Barr, Thistle.
360. T. Ellefson, Thistle.
361. John Sanders, Viking.
362. W. J. Mulaneen, Smalley.
363. Ernest Wolff, Pizen.
364. C. S. Brady, S. P.
365. J. W. Ellis, N. S.
366. O. S. Hopkins, Lake.
367. I. Dalgard, Monitor.
368. E. B. Llewellyn, Woodlawn.
369. H. A. Thiede, Lincoln.
370. Joe K. Witzel, Lincoln.
371. E. J. Meyer, L. V. and C.
372. J. G. Battinger, Englewood.
373. E. Ellington, Viking.
374. A. Anderson, Garland.
375. E. W. Kuehn, Harlem, Ill.
376. L. F. Weber, L. P.
377. A. Rosa, Central.
378. T. G. Vance, R. Y. M. C. A.
379. C. N. Pierce, Thistle.
380. A. B. Smith, Thistle.
381. P. B. Peterson, Viking.
382. James Sevcik, Smalley.
383. Otto Berg, Smalley.
384. T. J. Ryan, S. S.
385. P. R. Boole, S. S.
386. W. H. Walls, Lake.
387. L. J. Fitzsimmons, Lake.
388. G. N. Graves, Overland.
389. A. Hoffman, Clover.
390. A. G. Cook, Lincoln.
391. Guy W. Ward, Lincoln.
392. C. F. Brehme, L. V. and C.
393. L. T. Campbell, Englewood.
394. J. Jacks, I. P.
395. Fred Pike, Delaware.
396. J. W. Fugate, Calumet.

NINE MINUTES.
397. G. H. Meiser, Englewood.
398. R. E. Beach, L. V. and C.
399. C. Rosenberg, Bankers'.
400. A. R. Arens, C. T.
401. M. P. Rieger, Bankers'.
402. N. G. Couper, N. S.
403. C. R. White, S. S.
404. A. J. Delarme, Woodlawn.
405. E. Hanorka, Pizen.
406. F. J. Schulze, Smalley.
407. Carl Peterson, Viking.
408. H. Shrosbue, R. Y. M. C. A.
409. F. Doubec, Central.
410. M. J. Bolstad, Viking.
411. F. C. Cole, Englewood.
412. Burdette Boyes, Morse.
413. W. D. Graves, Lincoln.
414. J. J. Henebery, Delaware.
415. H. McCoy, L. P.
416. K. Mackenzie, Bankers'.
417. H. M. Kruse, Bankers'.
418. W. H. Robinson, N. S.
419. C. A. Burlingame, S. S. C. C.
420. J. W. Kruser, Oconto.
421. John Vrana, P. C. C.
422. James Post, Pizen.
423. C. Steinmets, W. S.
424. S. Michelson, Viking.
425. H. Makowsky, Quincy, Wis.
426. W. F. Becker, B. and T.
427. O. O. Ogden, L. V. and C.

NINE MINUTES, THIRTY SECONDS.
428. J. Pousteckv, Central.
429. H. Ronmindall, Columbia.
430. J. C. Pateman, Maywood, Ill.
431. J. A. Papineau, Thistle.
432. J. Platka, Pizen.
433. S. Mayer, N. S.
434. T. C. Sheldon, Bankers'.
435. C. Hodges, Overland.
436. W. R. Fleming, Lincoln.
437. H. P. Schmidt, L. V. and C.
438. E. T. Kien, L. V. and C.
439. Oscar Johnston, Monitor.
440. G. A. E. Bible, I. P.
441. William Ryan, Morse.
442. Ed P. Hern, Morse.
443. J. W. Castater, Englewood.
444. W. J. Cole, Englewood.
445. O. A. Ruthardt, Illinois.
446. F. A. Olson, Thistle.
447. John Mortenson, Viking.
448. John Vyduna, Pizen.
449. Harry Goetz, N. S.
450. C. H. Loweth, S. S.
451. W. G. Rau, Overland.
452. G. A. Burghart, L. V. and C.
453. J. Bryant, Morse.
454. G. L. Monk, Morse.
455. E. Hemingway, Englewood.
456. E. E. Kruse, Englewood.
457. F. P. Decker Sr., Lake.
458. A. Krueger, L. V. and C.
459. T. Beibe, Irving Park.
460. W. Trudel, M. & W.
461. W. Roeder, Calumet.

TEN MINUTES.
462. C. F. Meyer, N. S.
463. G. I. Taylor, Viking.
464. C. F. Pflager, Illinois.
465. G. V. Oxley, Ossion, Ia.
466. A. F. Siegfried, Thistle.
467. O. Hesbol, Viking.
468. H. Taylor, Delaware.
469. J. H. Leonard, Lincoln.
470. W. T. McCormick, Morse.
471. H. G. Hadden, A. A. and E. W.
472. E. O. Rice, Englewood.
473. D. C. McKee, Englewood.
474. W. Meyer, W. S. Y. M. C. A.
475. J. J. Ryan, S. S. C. C.
476. J. H. Zahn, Lincoln.
477. P. S. White, Irving Park.
478. W. H. McDowall, Englewood.
479. R. W. Lehigh, Englewood.
480. J. P. Norling, Englewood.
481. A. Wenter, Thistle C. C.
482. J. Sedlacek, Central.
483. O. Ridenour, West Side.
484. J. Ness, Irving Park.

ELEVEN MINUTES.
485. H. B. Darlington, Chicago.
486. A. H. Radell, Lincoln.
487. G. H. Riddell, Lincoln.
488. D. Smith, Lincoln.
489. W. M. Altman, Lincoln.
490. C. E. Jones, South Side.
491. F. W. Moulton, Chicago.
492. N. H. Van Sicklen, Chicago.

TWELVE MINUTES.
493. W. F. Cody, Lincoln.
494. H. E. Whitcomb, Smalley.
495. A. C. Diener Jr., Illinois.

FIFTEEN MINUTES.
496. J. Lyons, Lake Park.
497. W. D. Smedley, Calumet.
498. F. T. Fowler, Illinois.

FOUND DEAD WITH REVOLVER IN HAND

Probable Suicide of Henry Thomas, a Pacific Express Employe, at Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., May 30.—[Special.]—Last night Henry Thomas, an employe of Pacific Express company, is supposed to have committed suicide by shooting himself. President Morsman went to the office this morning and found Thomas lying on his back on a pile of waste paper in the basement of the building, dead, with a 41-caliber revolver grasped in his right hand. Thomas had been in the employ of the Pacific Express company eight years. In his left hand a note was found which refers to something hid in a barn near his house. President Morsman is under the impression that it is money or checks which the dead man is supposed to have pilfered from the company, amounting to $6,000. A bundle of bank notes amounting to $5,000 recently disappeared from the vault and were never located. The police made a diligent search of the house of the dead man, but found no stolen property.

Rupture and swollen veins cured mechanically. Dr. Parker, 30 yrs. exper'nce, 58 State.

DAY OF BIG ROAD RACES.

TWO GREAT CYCLING CONTESTS OVER THE WHEELING COURSE.

Eleventh Annual Event of the Associated Cycling Clubs Will Be Run Today and the Cook County Cyclists Will Hold Their First Affair—Only Rival the Older Organization Has Ever Met—Struggle Between the Two for the Right of Way.

(Continued from first page.)

They neglected everything from church services to afternoon calls in their eagerness to gather in the shekels of wheelmen and their rooters who annually make the pilgrimage.

Of the riders entered in the Cook County race Chairman Muir of the Racing committee says that 200 will come to the post. As each group advances to get the word to go they will be photographed. This is an innovation in road racing and if successful will clear the vexed question of checking the starters and do away with the possibility of a man jumping into the race fresh when it is half run and capturing the event. The start will be in front of the Chicago house, where the road is wide enough to permit ten men to score.

The course was lined all day with the riders and their friends and all agreed that the improvement over last year was decisive. The poorest part of the course is between Niles and Jefferson, but this has been worked sufficiently to permit of fair time, and there is no spot in the entire route where two cannot ride abreast.

Humboldt Park is looked upon as the stumbling block by all contestants. The roads have recently been recoated with granite screenings, and there has not been enough traffic to cut down the sharp corners, and punctured tires are apt to result from the stormy passage over the pebbles. Several wheelmen who rode and observed this feature took the precaution to wire friends in Chicago to have wheels in Humboldt Park in case their fears were realized.

The Associated crowd are jubilant, and refer to their rivals in uncomplimentary terms, especially when the size of their rivals' race is mentioned. Starter Heywood is prepared to check the 498 men entered in the Associated event, but he does not believe that he will be called upon to put tags on more than 450.

Starter Tom Heywood says that W. D. Smedley, the 15-year-old cyclist of the Calumet club, has the race cinched. Smedley has shown fast work in his training, and as he is the limit man, with an allowance of fifteen minutes, he will be a hard one to overtake. Last year he was in the twelve-minute bunch, and was the twenty-first man to catch the referee's eye at the finish. He has improved greatly, and the extra allowance this year ought to get him well to the front.

Joe Ness has been at scratch in all the races given by the Irving Parks, but he has been dumped into the event with an allowance of ten minutes. If he is lucky he ought to put up a strong argument for that $400 piano.

Dark horse talk is always below par. Every club and every individual in the town has a line on the sure winner of the race and time prize. E. B. Llewellyn of the Woodlawns, Roeder of the Calumets, and Ed Rice of the Englewoods have their supporters, and Tom Heywood is so inflated on his ability to pick sure things that he offered to wager he could pick three that would be knocking at the door with the first ten.

A. J. Banta of the Chicago Cycling club, who is in at two minutes, is the favorite over the scratch men for the time prize. Last week he tacked on to Fred Schinneer's pace at the Garfield Park track and rode twenty-seven miles and 480 feet in one hour. The last quarter mile the pace was discarded and Banta got his wheel ahead of Schinneer when the sixty minutes was called. Last year he was first thirty-three times in thirty-nine starts and rode five miles in competition in eleven minutes. Of the scratch men Fred Nessel and G. H. Lovell are favored for a fast trip.

President J. P. Hally of the Cook Countys made arrangements today to have the Elston avenue cars stop at Belmont avenue at 10:50 o'clock, and no cars will pass until the last cyclist has crossed the point. A large banner will be stretched across the street at Elston avenue to direct the racers to Electric Park.

HOLD UP THE BECK BROS'. SALOON.

Three Robbers Face Flying Bullets at 308 North Franklin Street and Escape with Booty.

Beck Bros.' saloon, 308 North Franklin, was the scene of a daring holdup at 10 o'clock last night. Three armed robbers entered the place from the street and attempted to hold four men at bay while one of their number secured the money in the cash register. Four shots were interchanged. The robbers secured a gold watch and $45 and escaped.

The saloon is owned by four brothers, Julius, Hugo, Edward, and Henry Beck, but the latter was up-stairs in his home when the raid came off. His three brothers live with their mother, Mrs. Mary Beck, in the rear of the saloon. Their brother-in-law, Isadore Kohn, also lives in the building and was engaged in a game of cards with two of the Becks at a table to the rear of the bar when the robbers entered.

Hugo Beck, who had just finished serving the last customers to leave, was watching the game, and the door to the living apartments was open. The robbers raised their revolvers and commanded the men to remain quiet. Regardless of this admonition, Hugo attempted to give an alarm. One of the intruders placed his revolver tight against the saloonkeeper's head and threatened to kill him if he made an outcry.

Meanwhile one of his companions was attempting to open the cash register, but was unable to work it. Hugo was made to do this, and the robber scooped out the money. For a moment the robbers had been off their guard as far as the other men were concerned, and Julius Beck ran back into his room to get a rifle he kept there. The heaviest and tallest of the robbers, who was the first to enter, had backed up against the glass of the open door which led to the street. Julius Beck pointed his rifle through a window which opened into the living apartments and aimed at this man when he fired. The bullet passed directly over his head, as is evidenced by the hole it made through the window in front. Two of the robbers returned the fire, and the bullets from their pistols lodged in a window-casing in the rear.

In their haste to escape when the shooting commenced the robbers dropped nearly $3 in silver coins on the floor. One of them had taken Hugo Beck's gold watch, and they obtained about $45 from the cash register. Julius and Hugo followed them to the street, but the former was afraid to fire his rifle owing to the large number of pedestrians on the street. Hugo, however, had seized a revolver from behind the bar, and fired one shot after them. They ran west in Oak street and disappeared in the darkness of that thoroughfare.

The East Chicago avenue police were notified by telephone, and the patrol wagon with five policemen was at the scene in a few minutes.

The robbers are supposed to be the same who recently raided the saloon of Emil Sohlern at Erie and Wells streets, and shot and killed the latter. They are also supposed to be the same who held up Eisner & Lange's saloon, 147 Wells street, and the shoe store of Samuel Youngquist, at 89 East Chicago avenue.

HURLS THREE WOMEN FROM A SURREY

Frightened Horse at Lincoln Park Memorial Services Causes Serious Injury to Mrs. Villenger.

During the memorial services in Lincoln Park yesterday the horse attached to a surrey in which Mrs. C. Villenger, 163 Academy street; Mrs. Sophia Koch, 1215 Wolfram street, and Mrs. H. Hake, 184 Ransom street, were riding, became frightened. The vehicle was overturned and the occupants thrown out.

Mrs. Villenger was cut and bruised on the head and badly stunned. She was removed to a building in the park and later sent to her home.

Mrs. Koch and Mrs. Hake escaped with painful bruises.

BIG CROWD SEES VICTORY

COLTS WIN FROM BALTIMORE BEFORE 18,000 SPECTATORS.

Final Score of 9 to 3 Is Achieved After Much Wrangling, in Which Two of the Visiting Players Are Put Out of the Game—Dahlen Is Injured and Has to Retire from the Field—Griffith Pitches Brilliantly—Two Games with the Champions Today.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	22	8	.733	New York	13	13	.500
Cincinnati	21	11	.656	Philadelphia	15	16	.484
Pittsburg	18	10	.643	Brooklyn	14	16	.467
Boston	17	12	.586	Chicago	11	21	.343
Cleveland	17	12	.586	Washington	9	19	.321
Louisville	14	14	.500	St. Louis	6	25	.194

Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 9; Baltimore, 3.
Cincinnati, 8; Washington, 7.

Games Today.

Baltimore at Chicago, a. m. and p. m.
Washington at Cincinnati, a. m. and p. m.
Pittsburg at New York, a. m. and p. m.
Louisville at Philadelphia, a. m. and p. m.
Cleveland at Brooklyn, a. m. and p. m.
St. Louis at Boston, a. m. and p. m.

PLAY WELL BEFORE A LARGE CROWD.

Colts Down the Champion Baltimores in a Fighting Contest—Dahlen Is Severely Injured.

The despised and oft-maligned Colts turned yesterday upon the champion Orioles and ran away from them in a canter, after a furious contest full of fight and vigor. When the end came the score was 9 to 3, with the Colts in the majority.

Again a huge Sunday crowd came out, and nearly 18,000 persons witnessed the victory, and roared and cheered the plucky, clever work of Griffith. Those who watched the contest saw the Colts humble the proud spirit of Hoffer; saw them rally with clusters of hits and drive in runs; saw the Orioles, fiercely fighting, pull closer and closer; saw Catcher Bowerman fall to pieces in one inning, and, by his fatal inexperience, lose the game in the first part; saw Umpire Tim Hurst make mistakes which counted on the credit side for the Colts; saw Kelley, and then Jennings, fined and put out of the game for vicious and vulgar kicking against the decisions; and then, in the end, saw the champions fall to pieces and, after a ridiculous display of ball-playing, turn the finale into a farce and allow the Colts to pile up run after run until the total reached nine. Indeed, they saw all sorts and kinds of baseball by both sides, with enough hitting to keep the interest at fever heat, for not until the last of the eighth did the Colts put a cinch on the game.

Everitt opened the game with a single, after the Orioles had been retired in order, and stole second, and went to third on Bowerman's throw, which went past the short field, but he was left, and when the champions came in for their second trouble loomed up. Kelley led with a safe drive, and Everitt went across under the grand stand and caught Stenzel's foul. Reitz rapped the ball down to Everitt, who fumbled and allowed both runners to be safe. O'Brien drove the ball down to Decker, who fumbled, and, with but one man out, the bags were filled. The crowd thought they saw the finish, but Clarke Griffith took an extra reef, and, without effort, struck out Bowerman, and followed up the feat by making Hoffer beat the atmosphere, leaving all three men standing. From that on there was no doubt of the result, although at several stages the Orioles looked dangerously near a tie.

The downfall of Bowerman came with the third, when in a five-minute attack of the rattles he gave away the game. With one out Griffith drew a base. Everitt smashed a liner which Kelley captured on a hot run almost against the crowd that fringed the field and Dahlen smote the ball into the crowd, which, under the rule, gave him three bases. Then the Dutch shortstop made a monkey of the new Oriole catcher. As Hoffer poised himself to pitch Dahlen made a dash for the plate, and in the mixup of Lange and Bowerman he slid safe in front of the plate. The champions raised a huge roar, declaring that Lange interfered, but Hurst would not see it that way. Lange drew a base and Bowerman in his flurry again threw wide and Thornton's safe rap sent across the third score.

In sliding Dahlen cut his leg open for four inches almost to the bone and was forced to retire, and when the inning was done Kelley roared so loud that Hurst fined him and ejected him from the game. Both fields were switched, McCormick going to short, Decker to second, and Donahue to first, while Brother Joe Corbett went to left. Everitt singled and Donahue drew a base in the fifth, but Decker's vicious line drive went straight into Reitz's hands and Everitt was doubled.

Brother Joe muffed Decker's tall fly in the fourth and the run came when McCormick drove a triple into the crowd in center. The hit was an easy homer but for the ground rules.

Another great roar came from the Orioles in the sixth when O'Brien was called out in a close decision at first, although a moment before they had the shade the better of the argument when Stenzel was called safe. Thornton misjudged Hoffer's fly in the seventh and gave him three bases, Quinn flew to Lange, who threw perfectly to the plate, but the ball escaped Kittridge just as Hoffer came to the pan.

McCormick opened the eighth by going back fast and robbing Stenzel of a hit by a magnificent catch. Reitz hit a bounder that went through Donahue, and after Ryan had made a grand catch of O'Brien's fly both Bowerman and Hoffer singled, sending in the third and last run.

It was in the closing round that the Orioles wilted and drooped their tail feathers.

Lange led off with a drive and stole second. Thornton drove a torrid grounder to O'Brien, who stopped it, but could not get his man. Ryan hit to Jennings, whose fast work made possible a double that retired both Ryan and Donahue, but Lange scored on the play. Then the war began. Decker smashed out a liner which Stenzel reached on the first bound and partially stopped so that it did not go into the crowd. Decker passed over second, and when Corbett winged the ball to Jennings he was caught off the base. Hurst waved him on, refused to call him out, and gave him three bases. Jennings came in and did a war dance, and was put out of the game and fined. Corbett came to short and Pond went to left and the music of the spheres went on. McCormick singled, stole second, and took third on a wild pitch. Kittridge drew a base, and when he reached first kept right on. Bowerman threw down and McCormick stole home and Kittridge was safe. Griffith banged the ball into the crowd for three bases and scored on Everitt's single. Donahue made the last out. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, 3b	5	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Dahlen, ss	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Donahue, 1b	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lange, cf	3	2	1	5	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Thornton, lf	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ryan, rf	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Decker, 1b 2b	4	2	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
McC'm'k, 2b ss	4	1	2	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	1
Kittridge, c	3	1	0	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Griffith, p	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Totals	34	9	11	27	8	5	6	2	3	2	5

BALTIMORE.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Quinn, 3b	5	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	1
Keeler, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Jennings, ss	1	0	1	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Corbett, lf ss	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelley, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Stenzel, cf	5	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Reitz, 2b	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
O'Brien, 1b	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Bowerman, c	4	0	1	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	1
Hoffer, p	4	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1
Pond, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	[illegible]
Totals	39	3	9	24	10	4	5	4	1	4	11

Chicago ....0 0 3 0 0 1 0 5 *—9
Base hits...........1 0 2 0 1 1 0 6 *—11
Baltimore ....0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0—3
Base hits...........0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 0—9

Place and date—Chicago, Ill., May 30. Exact attendance—17,800. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Baltimore, 1. Three-base hits—Dahlen, Decker, McCormick, Griffith, Hoffer. Base on hit by pitched ball—Keeler. Double plays—Reitz-Jennings; Hoffer-O'Brien; Jennings-O'Brien. Passed ball—Bowerman. Wild pitches—Hoffer, 1; Griffith, 1. Umpire—Hurst. Time of game—2:15.

Notes of the Game.

The Colts and Orioles are both badly crippled and the makeup of both teams today is in doubt.

That $800 that was lost by "Willie" Hutchison has turned up alive after being among the missing for a few days.

That infield behind Griffith when Dahlen retired, was a wonder. Donahue at first, Decker at second, McCormick at short, and Everitt at third.

The conversation between Jennings, Kelley, and Hurst yesterday would not read well in print. Their personalities were interlarded with descriptive expletives.

Two games will be played today. The morning game will be called at 10:30 and the afternoon game at 3:30. Pond and Briggs will be the batteries in the morning and Corbett and Callahan in the afternoon.

The hospital gang is on the increase. Dahlen received a serious cut yesterday and Connor was still dizzy from the effects of the fearful blow he received in Friday's game. He will get back into the game this morning.

Norton, the new Senatorial twirler, has sprouted out as an inventor. He is a graduate of the Ohio State University in the electrical engineering course. Recently he has patented an electric device to ring up fares on street cars by pressing a button.

The Colts leave tonight at 7 o'clock for the first Eastern invasion. They are hopeful even in defeat and believe that the team, with good weather and a reversal of luck, can win. Indeed they have felt the influence of the crowds here and are glad to get away from the frequent rebukes. Every member on the list will go with the team, although Pfeffer was notified that he would rest while the team was East, the order has been countermanded and he will be taken for fear of injuries.

Walter Wilmot and his Millers were in the stand during the game yesterday and watched the downfall of the champions. Wilmot is not in active search of new timber just now, but is passing through. He thinks that his team has taken a brace and will win. Jack Pickett, "Willie" Hutchison, Cassiday, and "Artie" Ball, all well known in Chicago, were with the team. Ball, by the way, has been badly wanted by the Phillies to cover their short field, but Wilmot refused to part with the little prairie leaguer.

The public, the bleacherites, the press, and the Civic Federation owe to Captain Anson a most abject apology. When the blame of Everitt's frightful bull in Friday's game was located on Anson the truth came out. With three men on bases and one out, with a run needed to tie the score, Everitt was sent to bat in Donahue's place. Before leaving the bench he told one of the players that he intended to bunt. When Anson was notified of this he rushed to Everitt and ordered him to hit the ball. Bill shook his head in assent, and then bunted the ball and forced Thornton at the plate. Naturally the crowd, which had seen Anson's conference with Everitt, thought that the third baseman had obeyed orders. The truth was he deliberately disobeyed and cast the blame upon Anson and was severely "called" for his action. Even President Hart thought that Anson had taken leave of his managerial senses until informed of the truth of the matter.

NOISE SURPRISES THE AUSTRALIANS.

Manager Mosgrove's Team Sees the Colts Beat Baltimore—Some Mild Criticism.

The Australian baseball team arrived in this city yesterday morning, occupied boxes at the game yesterday afternoon, and watched with absorbing interest the work of the Orioles. Indeed, they hurrried in from their country tour to gain experience from observation. It is to be inferred that they will go about the country now and block the catcher, abuse the umpire, and slide, spikes on, into the basemen. When called down by the official they will say: "Ah, but, my boy, I saw Lange and Jennings do it, don't y' know."

Captain Larer, when seen after the game, expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the work of the players, the throwing to bases and the work of Lange especially catching his eye. "We are out for all the pointers we can get," said he, "and shall be at both games tomorrow.

"In the games already played the team has met with fair success, though at starting we hardly played up to form."

Including Manager Musgrove there are fourteen members of the party. J. McKay, F. Larer, and C. Kemp are the principal pitchers, C. Over, J. McKay, and J. Wallace being the receiving department. S. Smith, first base; W. G. Ingleton, second base; P. McAlister, third base, and Irwin, shortstop, constitute the infield. C. Kemp, A. Wiseman, and Evers form the outfield. H. Stuckey and A. Carter are outfielders.

"Baseball in Australia is somewhat different from what we have seen here," said Captain Larer at the end of the hard Baltimore-Chicago battle. "Our coaching is of a much quieter nature than that heard here, and I do not think our crowds can compare with yours in point of noise. The strong language used by some of the spectators in your games here would in Melbourne entitle them to imprisonment and a fine. In several games we have met players who seemed to think that expletives added to the force of their argument."

It was evident that the Australian player was unfavorably impressed with the noise made by both crowd and players and was considerably surprised at it, but that he did not feel that it was his place to criticise the methods attending the game in this country.

Since arriving in San Francisco games have been played in Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stockton, Sursun, Ogden, Denver, and Omaha. The team as now constituted is not the strongest that could be had in Australia, several of the best men being unable to spare the time for so long a trip. W. Ellis, one of the best, has a record for throwing the ball 131½ yards. With the exception of Smith and Ewers, who hail from South Australia, all the men are from Melbourne.

Regarding the report that the men were unable to hit a curved ball, Captain Larer remarked that they had met several curved pitchers in the course of the tour, who had been batted successfully. McAlister in sixteen times at the bat made thirteen base-hits and the team as a whole is fairly strong in that department.

Cincinnati, 8; Washington, 7.

Cincinnati, O., May 30.—The Senators made their first appearance this season and were defeated by the Reds in a slow and uninteresting game. Attendance, 7,000. The score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Wash'ton.	R	B	P	A	E
Burke, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Brown, cf	1	2	2	1	0
Hoy, cf	1	2	3	0	1	Abbey, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Irwin, 3b	1	2	1	1	1	Demont, ss	1	0	2	5	1
Miller, rf	2	0	1	0	0	McGuire, c	1	1	3	4	1
Ritchey, ss	2	3	3	2	0	O'Brien, 2b	1	2	4	5	0
Beckley, 1b	2	2	9	0	3	Wrigley, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Corcoran, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	Reilly, 3b	2	2	3	0	0
Schriver, c	0	2	5	3	0	C'wright, 1b	0	2	7	1	1
Breitst'n, p	0	1	1	1	0	King, p	0	0	0	0	0
Rhines, p	0	0	1	1	0	German, p	0	2	0	0	0
Totals	8	13	27	11	5	Totals	7	13	24	16	3

Cincinnati ....0 2 2 0 3 1 0 0 *—8
Washington ....2 1 0 0 3 1 0 0 0—7

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Washington, 4. Two-base hits—Ritchey, Schriver, Corcoran, O'Brien. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 10; Washington, 7. Home run—McGuire. Stolen bases—Burke, Breitenstein, Cartwright. Double play—Demont-O'Brien-Cartwright. First base on balls—Off King, 4; off German, 6; off Breitenstein, 2; off Rhines, 1. Struck out—Irwin, Brown, Wrigley, Reilly, German. Time—2:20. Umpire—Emslie.

GAMES IN THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Hoosiers Win Hot Contest from Kansas City—Milwaukee Defeats Grand Rapids.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
St. Paul	25	9	.735	Detroit	13	17	.433
Milwaukee	21	11	.656	Minneap'lis	13	19	.406
Columbus	16	12	.571	Kans's City	12	21	.363
Indianap'lis	17	13	.566	Gd. Rapids	9	22	.290

Kansas City, Mo., May 30.—[Special.]—An error by Menefee in the seventh inning enabled Indianapolis to score the winning run against the Blues today. First Baseman Carney of the Blues was sent to the hospital as a result of a collision with Catcher Lake running for a pop-up. Carney will be out of the game for several days. Lake lost a bunch of teeth. The score:

Kas. City.	R	B	P	A	E	Indianap.	R	B	P	A	E
D'hanty, 2b	0	1	1	4	1	Kahoe, 3b	0	0	3	3	1
Cona'ton, ss	0	0	2	4	0	Flynn, rf	1	1	0	0	0
M'Vicker, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Beville, lf	0	0	2	0	1
Bannon, cf	0	0	2	2	1	Motz, 1b	1	2	12	0	0
Carney, 1b	0	0	2	0	0	McFarl'd, cf	0	1	0	0	1
[illegible]ford, 1b	0	0	5	1	0	Stewart, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Menefee, lf	2	1	1	0	1	Wood, c	1	1	6	1	0
Reilly, 3b	0	0	1	2	1	Eustace, ss	0	2	1	3	2
Lake, c	0	1	5	2	0	Foreman, p	0	0	0	2	0
Friend, p	0	1	0	4	0						
Totals	2	5	24	19	4	Totals	3	7	27	12	5

Kansas City ....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2
Indianapolis ....0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 *—3

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 2. Two-base hits—Eustace, Flynn. First base on balls—Off Friend, 4; off Foreman, 2. First base on hit by pitched ball—McVicker, Kahoe, Beville. First base on errors—Kansas City, 6; Indianapolis, 2. Struck out—By Friend, 2; by Foreman, 4. Left on bases—Kansas City, 5; Indianapolis, 7. Double play—Kahoe-Motz. Time—2:40. Umpire—Haskell.

Milwaukee, 6; Grand Rapids, 2.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—Milwaukee put another bobolink scalp in its belt today. The feature of the game was the magnificent work of Jones. He struck out nine men, five of them being in succession in the first and second innings. Score:

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Grand R's.	R	B	P	A	E
Nicol, cf	1	1	0	0	0	Slagel, cf	0	0	3	0	1
Weaver, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Roat, ss	0	0	1	4	2
Myers, 3b	2	2	0	2	1	Campau, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Staffo'd, 1b	1	2	11	0	0	Newell, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Daly, 2b	1	2	2	2	1	Ganzel, 1b	1	0	10	0	0
Wright, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Glena'n, 2b	0	0	2	1	2
Lewis, ss	0	0	3	4	1	Hatfield, 3b	0	1	0	3	0
Speer, c	0	0	9	0	0	Twi'm, c-lf	0	2	3	1	0
Jones, p	0	0	0	2	0	Cross, p	0	0	0	4	0
						Buckley, c	1	1	5	1	0
Totals	6	9	27	10	3	Totals	2	5	24	14	5

Milwaukee ....4 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 *—6
Grand Rapids ....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Milwaukee, 2. Three-base hits—Myers [2]. Two-base hits—Glenalvin, Twineham. First on balls—Jones, 1; Cross, 5. Passed ball—Speer. Struck out—Jones, 9; Cross, 3. Umpire—Graves. Time—1:50.

Columbus, 13; St. Paul, 4.

St. Paul, Minn., May 30.—[Special.]—A bunch of long hits and an error in the seventh inning gave Columbus eleven runs and the game today. McGill pitched good ball in all other innings and struck out nine Senators. The score:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Columbus.	R	B	P	A	E
McBride, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Hulen, ss	1	0	2	7	0
Nyce, 3b	1	2	1	2	0	Butler, lf	1	1	2	1	1
George, rf	2	1	0	0	0	Mertes, cf	2	1	3	0	0
Gl'ssc'ck, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	Frank, rf	3	3	2	0	0
Mullane, 1b	0	0	1	0	0	Genins, 3b	2	3	3	0	0
Parrott, lf	1	1	0	0	0	Tebeau, 1b	1	1	11	1	0
Shugart, ss	0	0	3	1	1	Crooks, 2b	1	1	1	1	0
Hol'gw'h, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	Fisher, c	1	1	1	2	0
Spies, c	0	0	8	2	0	Keener, p	1	1	2	1	0
McGill, p	0	1	0	2	1						
Totals	4	7	24	9	2	Totals	13	12	27	13	1

St. Paul ....1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—4
Columbus ....0 0 2 0 0 0 11 0 *—13

Earned runs—Columbus, 9; St. Paul, 3. Two-base hits—Glasscock, Frank. Three-base hit—Genins. Home run—Parrott. Stolen bases—George, Hollingsworth [2], Hulen, Keener. Double play—Hollingsworth-Glasscock. Bases on balls—By McGill, 3; by Keener, 2. Hit by pitcher—Crooks. Struck out—By McGill, 9; by Keener, 1. First base on errors—St. Paul, 1; Columbus, 2. Wild pitch—McGill. Sacrifice hits—Glasscock, Fisher. Left on bases—St. Paul, 4; Columbus, 2. Time—2:10. Umpire—Ebright.

Western Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Cedar Rap.	16	9	.640	Rockford	13	13	.500
St. Joseph	15	9	.625	Quincy	12	13	.480
Des Moines	14	11	.560	Burlington	9	15	.375
Dubuque	13	13	.500	Peoria	7	16	.304

AT PEORIA.

Peoria ....3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4
Cedar Rapids ....0 0 3 4 2 0 5 2 0—16

Batteries—Gregory and Dugdale and Hansen and Seisler; Mahaffy and Fuller. Hits—Peoria, 9; Cedar Rapids, 15. Errors—Peoria, 4; Cedar Rapids, 1.

AT BURLINGTON.

Burlington ....1 0 2 2 0 2 0 0 2—9
Des Moines ....1 2 0 2 0 2 0 0 1—8

Hits—Burlington, 15; Des Moines, 10. Errors—Burlington, 4; Des Moines, 5. Batteries—Burlington, Kitson and Williams; Des Moines, Cooper and Lohman.

AT ROCKFORD.

Rockford ....0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0—4
Dubuque ....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Batteries—Bubser and Quinn; Smith and Sullivan. Hits—Rockford, 7; Dubuque, 5. Errors—Rockford, 2; Dubuque, 4.

AT QUINCY.

St. Joseph.................2 0 2 0 3 3 0 0 *—10
Quincy ....2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2—6

Batteries—McKedith, Collins; Hackett, Lohbeck, Friesby. Hits—St. Joseph, 19; Quincy, 9. Errors—St. Joseph, 2; Quincy, 5.

Interstate League.

	W.	L.	Pc.		W.	L.	Pc.
Newcastle	19	11	.633	Springfield	12	12	.500
Toledo	15	12	.555	Wheeling	11	14	.440
Dayton	15	12	.555	Youngstown	12	16	.428
Fort Wayne	13	13	.500	Mansfield	11	17	.292

AT TOLEDO.

Toledo ....5 0 2 1 1 1 0 1 2—13
Mansfield ....0 0 5 0 0 0 3 0 1—9

Batteries—Ferguson and Arthur; Ely and Lynch. Hits—Toledo, 15; Mansfield, 13. Errors—Toledo, 2; Mansfield, 6.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

The first Sunday game was played here today. The players were arrested at the park and gave bail of $50 each. Attendance, 3,000.

Springfield ....4 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—7
Youngstown ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Batteries—Martin and Williams; Brodie and Zinram. Hits—Springfield, 8; Younstown, 4. Errors—Springfield, 1; Youngstown, 4.

AT FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, 23; Newcastle, 10. Hits—Fort Wayne, 26; Newcastle, 14. Errors—Fort Wayne, 2; Newcastle, 7.

AT DAYTON.

Wheeling, 7; Dayton, 4. Batteries—Easton and Messitt; Emig and Greenwald.

Wisconsin Central League.

Oshkosh, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Central Baseball league season opened here today, Oshkosh defeating Fond du Lac, 7 to 6. Batteries—Oshkosh, Beth and Hensinger; Fond du Lac, Burk and Jess.

Eastern League.

At Rochester—Syracuse, 8; Rochester, 4.
At Providence—Providence, 8; Springfield, 5.
At Buffalo—Toronto, 11; Buffalo, 6.

Auburn Park, 8; Austin, 4.

Auburn Park defeated Austin yesterday at the former's grounds. Austin got a good lead but lost it in the seventh. Andrews, Seng, and Hommes fielded well. Score:

Auburn.	R	B	P	A	E	Austin.	R	B	P	A	E
Banghart, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Diekoff, 3b	0	1	1	1	3
Uhler, lf	1	2	1	0	1	Ortman, 2b	0	2	5	1	1
Hommes, 1b	1	1	8	0	0	Foster, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Seng, ss	1	2	1	2	0	Breen, c	0	1	5	0	0
Snail, 3b	1	1	1	0	0	Fleming, ss	0	0	1	3	2
Johnson, 2b	1	2	4	1	0	Sullivan, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Andrews, rf	1	0	2	0	0	Kellogg, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Lang, p	2	2	2	3	0	Duffy, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Cassabone, c	0	0	8	2	0	Bassett, p	1	0	0	3	0
Totals	8	11	27	8	1	Totals	4	9	24	8	6

Auburn Park...............1 0 0 1 1 0 4 1 *—8
Austin ....0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1—4

Earned run—Auburn, 1. Two-base hits—Johnson, Banghart, Uhler, Snail. Bases on balls—Auburn, 4; Austin, 2. Struck out—Auburn, 5; Austin, 6. Double plays—Seng-Johnson-Hommes; Diekoff-Foster. Hit by pitched ball—Cassabone. Umpire—Tindill. Time of game—2:00. Attendance—617.

All Chicagos, 12; Dalys, 9.

At Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue yesterday afternoon the All Chicagos defeated the Dalys for a second time. After the second inning, when Schmidt was knocked out of the box, Kern relieving him, the Dalys played a strong uphill game, but were defeated by a score of 12 to 9. The All Chicagos earned ten of their runs and the Dalys three. Harland, for All Chicago, did the heaviest batting, having two singles, a double, and a four-bagger, while J. Parker of the Dalys made two home runs. The fielding of the Dalys was perfect. Score:

All Chicago ....4 6 0 0 2 0 0 0 *—12
Dalys ....0 3 0 1 0 3 1 1 0—9

The Dalys will play the firemen this afternoon at Dalys Park. Game will be called at 3 o'clock.

Busy Week for Princeton Nine.

Princeton, N. J., May 30.—[Special.]—Princeton's defeat by Harvard at Cambridge yesterday was the first the Tigers have suffered at the hands of a college team so far this season. Although the undergraduates were greatly disappointed, there is a strong feeling around the campus that the Tigers will rally and take the deciding game, which will probably be played on their grounds next Tuesday afternoon. Easton's arm will be in shape by that time and he will greatly strengthen the team by playing his old position in left field. "Lady" Jayne will probably be called upon to pitch. With Harvard on Tuesday, Brown at Princeton on Wednesday, and Yale at Princeton on Saturday the Princeton players will have a busy week.

Michigan League Games.

At Jackson—Jackson, 9; Kalamazoo, 4. Second game—Kalamazoo, 9; Jackson, 3.
At Bay City—Bay City, 23; Lansing, 4.

Miscellaneous Games.

At Paterson—Paterson, 5; Norfolk, 6.
At Newark—Newark, 9; Hartford, 2.
At Joliet—St. Ignatius of Chicago, 11; Joliet Standards, 1.
At Marinette—Marinette, 10; Oconto Falls, 2.
At Sheboygan—Sheboygan, 9; Evening Wisconsin, 3.
At Manitowoc—Manitowoc, 24; Razalls of City League, Milwaukee, 11.
At Evansville, Ind.—Terre Haute, 7; Evansville, 6.

FOOTBALL LEADERS PLAY A TIE.

Pullmans and Thistles Have an Exciting Contest, Which Ends with Honors Even.

The final game in the spring championship series of the Chicago Football association resulted in a draw. Pullmans and Thistles are still tied for first place. The standing of the clubs:

	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Points.
Pullmans	8	1	1	17
Thistles	8	1	1	17
Wentworths	3	1	4	7
Rovers	3	0	5	6
Calumets	0	1	7	1

A complete reversal of form was shown by the Pullman football team yesterday afternoon at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, where on the previous Sunday they so easily succumbed to the Wentworths. Having to oppose the champion Thistles, their chances of success were considered small, especially as the team lined out without Macdonald and Brehm. Two goals each was the final score, and sent the largest crowd of the season away thoroughly satisfied with the fine exhibition given. Pullman kicked off southward, having the benefit of a northeasterly breeze. A quick attack by Pullman was checked and play ruled even for several minutes. Cameron twice fisted away shots from Butcher. A hot scrimmage around the Pullman goal ended by Barker kicking hard against Scowcroft's head and the ball carroming through the goal. Succeeding this, Wild passed to Patterson, who centered finely, and in the resulting scrimmage Teeples was overturned, leaving the goal at the mercy of J. Young, who promptly kicked over the bar.

At this time the Thistles were pressing and showing splendid combination. J. Young passed to A. Young, who shot hard across the goal mouth, enabling Barker to head a splendid goal. Spasmodic attacks by the visitors generally finished poorly, the Thistle defense being hard to pass. Barker passed everybody, and had the ball at his toe seven yards from the goal, but foozled his kick. Aston fouled ten yards from his own goal, but the free kick was not improved upon. Nearing the finish of the half the car-builders improved, and Cameron was twice called upon to save his charge. Scowcroft and Allison held A. Young near the Pullman goal, and foul was allowed. Rogers kicked through, but as the ball touched no one the point did not count. The second half was marked by play of a fast and furious character. Teeples in goal played a wonderful game, and Aston at back earned much applause for his fine defense and strong kicking.

Pullman played desperately to win, and from a run down center R. MacLachlan scored their first goal. The ball traveled all over the field and both sides were busy. Butcher centered well to R. MacLachlan, who, with a side kick, registered the tying goal. Before the finish Butcher had a clear opening, but shot wide, and time was called. Osborne, R. MacLachlan, and Scowcroft were prominent at all times. Dewar, A. Cameron, and Rogers were the best of the Thistle defense.

The lineup:

Thistles.	Position.	Pullman.
J. Cameron	Goal	Teeples
Hopkins	Back	Aston
Aston	Back	Allison
Dewar	Half back	Turner
Rogers	Half back	Osborne
A. Cameron	Half back	Scowcroft
J. Young	Right wing	Butcher
A. Young	Right wing	Munro
Barker	Center	R. MacLachlan
Patterson	Left wing	Swanson
Wild	Left wing	J. MacLachlan

Referee—H. Weldrake, Calumet F. C.

Wisconsin Crew Starts West.

New Haven, Conn., May 30.—On the 8 o'clock train this morning the University of Wisconsin eight, two substitutes, their trainers, and half a dozen heelers who came from Chicago to see the race with Yale yesterday, left for home. All the oarsmen were feeling well, and were jubilant at being able to hold Yale down to a lead of only three or four lengths. They expect to arrive in Madison on Wednesday. They traveled in a couple of specail cars, and their shell went by frieght. They traveled via the New York, West Shore, and Michigan Southern roads.

Turners' Festival at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., May 30.—The combined Turner organizations of this city united at the fair grounds today in the largest festival in the history of the St. Louis district. On the last day of the festival rain interfered with the program and the mass exercises had to be dispensed with. Today 6,000 Turners, comprising men, women, boys, and girls belonging to the St. Louis societies, joined in mass exercises. The boys drilled with flags, the men with iron wands, the girls with rings, the young women with Indian clubs, and the juniors with dumb-bells. All the exercises were performed in unison, with a pleasing effect.

Young Corbett and Danny Needham.

San Francisco, Cal., May 30.—George Green (Young Corbett) of this city has signed articles of agreement for a fight with Danny Needham, to take place before Brady's new Eastern club, some time in July, and today sent them East for Needham to sign.

Cricket Matches Today.

The Wanderers and Pullman Cricket clubs will continue their unfinished match in the Walker cup competition this afternoon at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. Play will begin at 1 o'clock. Several of the local clubs will play matches.

NEW YORK'S TURF EVENT

ELEVENTH RUNNING OF THE GREAT BROOKLYN HANDICAP TODAY.

Result Considered More Uncertain than in Previous Years, All the Horses Being Conceded a Chance—Belmar Will Probably Be the Betting Favorite—Strong Faith in Harry Reed—What the Various Trainers Have to Say.

New York, May 30.—[Special.]—At the Gravesend race track tomorrow afternoon there will be stirring times. The grandstand will be packed with cheering people. The lawn will be crowded with excited men, for it will be the eleventh renewal of the great Brooklyn Handicap, the most interesting event on the American turf.

There will be a field that with fine weather and a sound track would surely produce a notable race, but these essential conditions may be denied tomorrow because of a heavy rain tonight. The Gravesend course dries out with phenomenal rapidity, however. There is every promise that the race will be more exciting than ever this year, because there is no one horse that overshadows his rivals.

The man who picks the winner will be lucky. It looks now as if there would be between ten and fourteen starters, and not one horse will go to the post that does not look to have a good chance.

Until last Wednesday L. S. and W. P. Thompson's Requital was most fancied by the professional racing public. Although he carried 128 pounds and was top weight in the handicap, his career as a 2-year-old and a 3-year-old had been so brilliant that racing men could not look beyond him for the winner. But on Wednesday Requital met Handspring in a special race at Morris Park and his performance was so bad that he does not look to have much of a chance, and it is doubtful if he will start. He ran only about a half mile in Wednesday's race and then stopped almost to a walk. It was an extraordinary exhibition. On Friday he was worked for the race and his performance was most unsatisfactory.

Dwyer's Ill-Luck in Handicaps.

The Dwyers have often sought to win the Brooklyn Handicap. The race is run over their own track, and they have a strong local following. They have entered many of the most famous horses, but they have never succeeded in winning. In 1888 Hanover, carrying the Dwyer colors, finished second to The Bard. This was the nearest they ever came to securing the rich prize. The great Longstreet seemed to have the race at his mercy on one occasion, and he was made an odds-on favorite, but he failed to finish among the first three.

This year the Dwyers will start three horses, Philip J. Dwyer naming Handspring and M. F. Dwyer naming Harry Reed and Ben Eder. Neither of the brothers is confident, Handspring's race with Requital in their opinion being so overwhelming a victory as to give them no line on his real condition. It is rather curious that in spite of the fact that Requital was considered almost a certain winner of the handicap, his conqueror, Handspring, may not be favorite for the race—certainly not a hot one. Harry Reed is regarded by most turfmen as a sprinter, and it is a question whether he can go the distance or not. Ben Eder has won only one race, and that over a mediocre class of horses. His performance in the Metropolitan was disappointing.

The betting favorite tomorrow will be furnished by Mr. George E. Smith ("Pittsburg Phil"), who will start Belmar and The Winner. The former is a consistent, game horse, and the latter was the favorite in the Metropolitan Handicap, in which he was beaten only a head by Voter.

Representatives of the West.

August Belmont's Hastings is lame and will not start. The stable colors will be borne by Merry Prince, who, in the opinion of many turfmen, will be dangerous with 100 pounds up.

Oneck stable's Sir Walter is sure of hearty popular support. Sir Walter, since his 2-year-old career, always has been a great favorite. Until last year, however, when he won the Brooklyn Handicap, he was the most unfortunate of horses, nearly always being beaten by a head.

The West will be represented by E. F. McLean's brown colt Loki, a fair performer on the Western tracks. Loki was tried at Louisville a few days ago, and his work was so satisfactory that his owner determined to ship him East, and he arrived at Gravesend on Friday in good condition. Ben Eder and The Winner, however, are both Western horses, having been purchased and brought East after making a reputation.

W. C. Daly's Volley, with only 95 pounds up, would have an excellent chance with a jockey strong enough to ride him. He will not lack for support in the betting ring.

The trainers are as widely at sea in predicting the winner as ordinary racegoers. Each has a different choice, and, by a curious coincidence, no trainer thinks his own entry is good enough to win. Walter Rollins, who has handled gallant little Sir Walter since he was a shaggy and unprepossessing yearling, and has prepared him for all the races in which he has run, said:

"I have no excuses to make for Sir Walter. He will run if he is fit on handicap day, but, in my opinion, Belmar will get all the money. Belmar is a vastly improved horse, and his race the other day shows that he is thoroughly fit. I think Belmar will win."

This is what George E. Smith, Belmar's owner, said: "In my opinion, whoever defeats Harry Reed will win the prize. They say that Harry Reed is only a sprinter, but he went a mile when they asked him to last fall at Morris Park. He carried 123 pounds, and beat Glenmoyne a mile and a furlong on a heavy track in 1:57. I don't know any horse that has a right to beat Harry Reed."

Johnny Hyland Favors The Winner.

John Hyland, who will prepare Mr. Belmont's Merry Prince for the big race, is extremely modest about his entry, and favors The Winner. Matthew Allen, who has handled many famous thoroughbreds during a long course of years, thinks Merry Prince will be hard to beat, as he is in light.

Andrew Jackson Joyner, who trains David Gideon's successful stable, picks Belmar to win. "He is a game horse and the distance will be to his liking. It is a hard race in which to pick a winner, but if I had to name one I would select Belmar."

William Lakeland, who has won the Brooklyn Handicap twice, once with his own horse Exile, in 1889, and once with Hornpipe, in 1895, regards an extreme outsider as the probable winner, pinning his faith on another long shot, Lakeshore.

Of the thirteen carded every horse, so far as is known, satisfied his trainer and owner, and each and every one of the probable starters has either raced well or is known to have shown good private trials, with the exception of Loki, of whom nothing is known here. There is nothing, however, on his Western form to make it seem likely that the expense his owner has incurred in sending him on will prove a sound investment.

In the heavyweight division the Dwyer and Smith entries are the most promising. Merry Prince and Volley seem to be the dangerous lightweights. Merry Prince on form, however, seems the more dangerous of the pair. His race with Belmar at Morris Park was as good a public trial as could be desired.

Lakeshore is not impossible, and his weight seems to give him an outside chance. It looks on paper as if the least dangerous division are the middleweights, and that the placed horses are apt to be topweights and featherweights. A really heavy track will alter the entire complexion of affairs, but if the going stays only reasonably good Merry Prince is the horse to be beaten, if the going is not too bad for him. Handspring and Belmar, the latter of whom has run well in mud, will both undoubtedly run good races, barring accidents, and the gray is the more certain to do so of the pair. To place the first three horses in such an event is, of course, an almost impossible task, but it is at least possible that Merry Prince's number will be the first that is hoisted, and that the two topweights will have chased him home.

Today's Entries.

Following are the entries for the races at Gravesend tomorrow:

First race, handicap, 6 furlongs—First Mate, 134 pounds; Brisk, 120; The Manxman, 117; Harrington, 116; Storm King, Sunny Slope, Rondo, 115; Yemen, 113; Arabian, 111; Leedsville, 110; Shasta Water, 109; Hi Daddy, 108; Passover, 105; Mistral, 103; Tunis, 100.

Second race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Tom Cromwell, Declare, Septour, 110 pounds; Cromwell, 109; Rondo, 106; Emotional, 96; Parmesan, Eastertide, 89; Bromo, 86.

Third race, Expectation Stakes, ⅛ mile—Frohman, 118 pounds; Great Bend, Handpress, Handball, Mr. Balter, George Keene, 113; Come Quick, Sagacity, La l'Allouette, 110.

Fourth race, the Brooklyn Handicap, 1¼ miles—Handspring, 125 pounds; Simms; Belmar, 121; Sloane; The Winner, 115; Taral; Sir Walter, 115; Doggett; Harry Reed, 114; no jockey; Ben Eder, 113; Thorpe; Free Advice, 108; Sherrer; Loki, 108; Hill; Lake Shore, 105; no jockey; Merry Prince, 100; Hewitt; King Arthur I., 98; Lamie; Volley, 95; Wapshire; Jefferson, 88; Powers.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Restorer, 114 pounds; Previous, Sly Fox, 110; False Pride, 108; Plueaway, 105; Demagogue, Commercial Traveler, 100; Brentwood, 95; Red Cidd, 92; Filen D., 97.

Sixth race, Kensington Hurdle, 1¾ miles—Flushing, 165 pounds; McKee, 161; Forget, 159; Waltzer, 154; Alakuma, 151; Sir Vassar, 144; Dr. Grimes, 141.

RACING BILL MADE A SPECIAL ORDER

Comes Up Tomorrow on Second Reading and the Friends of the Measure Are Hopeful.

Springfield, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—The substitute bill for Senator Fitzpatrick's racing and pool-selling bill is a special order for Tuesday on second reading. The friends of the measure say they will have enough votes to advance it on the calendar on Tuesday and pass it on Wednesday. Some who are in favor of such a bill say that it is useless to pass it out of the Senate so late in the session, as it would be almost impossible to pass it in the House. Under these circumstances it is safe to predict that there will be no legislation on this subject at this session.

Notes of the Tracks.

E. F. Simms of Paris, Ky., has bought an interest in F. F. V.

Pat Dunne's stable, headed by Flying Dutchman, has arrived at Gotham.

The Featherstone-Bromley syndicate is said to be many thousands of dollars loser on the season.

Enoch Wishard, the well known horseman, was served with papers in a $25,000 breach of promise suit in New York a few days ago.

Lady Inez refused to enter the cars when McGuigan shipped from Louisville last week and was left in Sam Bryant's care.

A sharpshooter hit the foreign book at Ingalls Park on Thursday for $50 on Blacking Brush, the price being 15 to 1, and later in the day struck Charlie Reiff for $50 at 10 to 1.

The crack 2-year-old Bangle may never face the starter again. He injured himself during the night. It is supposed that in kicking he struck his hock on the side of his stall. It is feared that he has sustained an injury that may cripple him for life, and at any rate it will prevent him from racing for some time.

MAY BECOME CHAMPION WRESTLER.

Experts Greatly Impressed with Jenkins of Cleveland, Who Threw Kalb Saturday Night.

Thomas Jenkins, who on Saturday night threw Dan Kalb at catch-as-catch-can wrestling, may prove in time to be the champion wrestler.

The conditions of the match were strangle hold and flying fall barred. When the men faced each other a murmur of admiration went up from the spectators, many of whom were critics of the first class, for on the benches sat "Farmer" Burns, Dan McLeod, and D. A. McMillan. In Jenkins was seen a splendid specimen of developed manhood. Of medium height, the wrestler is a marvel of knotted muscles and he showed to be in splendid condition. Kalb, a heavier man, was smooth of limb and body, while Jenkins' muscles stood prominently forth. "Farmer" Burns' exclamation, "Look at him!" meant volumes.

At the end of a minute Jenkins had got his man on the mat and had an arm hold which was cleverly broken by Kalb. Then Jenkins got a double Nelson, also broken. Then Kalb managed to get up, but was quickly down again with Jenkins on top. It was great work, and at the end of six minutes and forty-two seconds Referee Rowles decided the first fall in favor of Jenkins, although Kalb's shoulders did not touch the floor. The experts explained that Jenkins had obtained an American hammer lock, twisting the arm up the back, and from this hold there is no chance of recovery. A man must go down or have his arm broken.

Twenty minutes elapsed and time was called. The second fall was gained in 2:45¼ by Jenkins, who won with a half Nelson and English cross lock.

Jenkins in a speech said that while he had come to Chicago to wrestle Kalb he was open to contest with any man. His manner was earnest and there is no doubt that he means business. His "try out" may surely be considered good when the fact is known that Lewis was 8¼ minutes in gaining a fall from Kalb.

Jenkins has never before wrestled outside of the city limits of Cleveland, but in the last few years has met McMahon, McLeod, Atherton, and "Farmer" Burns. On every occasion his opponent tried to throw him twice in an hour, but in fifteen matches with all comers Jenkins has never lost a fall. He was born at Bedford, O., a small town sixty miles from Cleveland, in 1872, of Welsh parents, and at an early age was employed in the rolling mills at Newburg, now the Eighteenth Ward of Cleveland. Of abstemious habits and perfect physique, wrestling has been his pastime. He weighs in condition about 180 pounds.

Yesterday Jenkins did his best to get on a match with Burns, McLeod, or any other of the good wrestlers. He even went so far as to go to Burns' house, but was unable to get a match. Jenkins offers to wrestle any man in the world, catch-as-catch-can, for $500 a side.

See Armstrong and Jimmy Barry.

"Parson" Davies introduced Jimmy Barry, the champion bantam pugilist, and Bob Armstrong, the colored aspirant for the heavyweight championship, to a crowd at the Alhambra Theater yesterday afternoon and evening. Frank Fitzgerald, a local lightweight boxer, served as a foil for Barry, while Frank Childs acted in a like capacity for Armstrong. The big colored man is a copy in some respects of Peter Jackson; has a low guard, a pistonrod movement of the arms, and is especially quick at whipping in the right at close quarters. Barry was loudly cheered for an exhibition of cleverness. The evening show wound up with some "funny business," Fitzgerald and Barry both facing Armstrong, and the spectators seemed pleased.

Gimm and Schinneer Match.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—Tonight at 12:05 o'clock will commence a great twenty-four-hour ride. Gimm and Schinneer, the contestants, will ride for a $500 side bet and 60 per cent of the gross gate receipts. Both men are in the best of condition and have pacemakers galore. Four quads, five triplets, and eleven tandems will be used in the pacing. Van Herrick and J. B. Lund of Chicago are among the pacemakers, which number in all thirty men. The track on which the ride is to be made is a three-lap dirt track and in fair condition.

General Sporting Notes.

William Beverly and Charles Davis are the latest arrivals from San Francisco.

Charles Tennes will play "Bob" Wienold 200 points of continuous pool for a purse of $25 at 208 East North avenue tonight.

Trude of Hyde Park has been elected President and Rockwell of Oak Park Secretary of the Cook County Athletic association. The annual meet will be at Bankers' Field June 19.

The headquarters of the track teams of the Universities of Michigan, Minnesota, and Notre Dame during the Western Intercollegiate meet, June 3, 4, and 5, will be at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Tonight at Tattersall's there will be bicycle races participated in by colored riders from the Douglas, Union, Royal, Evanston, Hyde Park, and other clubs. There are one-mile, two-mile, three-mile, five-mile, and one-hour races, the aggregate prizes amounting to $70.

THINK THEY HAVE FOUND A LEPER.

Desplaines Street Police Puzzled by the Case of Nettie Reaves—Woman Tells Her Story.

The Desplaines street police are investigating a case of supposed leprosy within a block and a half of the police station. The victim is Nettie Reaves, 36 Meridian street, who claims to have been a leper for nearly four years. Detective John Weisse and other policemen who have visited the Reaves woman say that they believe her story to be substantially correct. Their attention was called to the Reaves woman by Mrs. Lon Wiley.

"She is a leper. I know it. I have seen them before," said Mrs. Wiley.

Detective Weisse found the leper lying on a bed in a barren room. She was greatly emaciated. Her skin clings to the bones. A year ago she said she weighed 120 pounds. Now her weight is reduced to ninety-two pounds.

Nettie Reaves declares she contracted the disease in Knoxville, Tenn. She first noticed it four years ago, when brownish spots appeared on her body. Then she began losing flesh. In February she went to the Cook County Hospital for treatment.

"The doctors first said I had scrofula," she said last night. "They cauterized the largest spot and said I would get well. But I did not. My malady is worse than when I went out there. Before I came away from the hospital one of the doctors said it was leprosy."

The police are much in doubt how to act. They do not regard the case as a menace to health or contagious, yet they believe the woman ought to be placed under medical care. The County Hospital authorities have no provision for leprosy cases, it is asserted, and the police say they have no other alternative but to permit her to remain with friends.

"I am going to try and get her in the County Hospital again Tuesday," said Mrs. Wiley last night.

Charges Against Lieutenant Loughran.

Lieutenant Robert Laughran of the East Chicago Avenue Police Station will be called before the Police Trial Board tomorrow to explain a charge of having received $5 from Jonas Kaufman, a salesman at 1095 Jackson boulevard, arrested last Monday after a bicycle collision. Kaufman was released, and it is stated the money was returned, but Inspector Schaack is said to have caused the present probing of the matter.

CRACK PLAYERS ARE FEW

UNIQUE STATE OF TENNIS AFFAIRS NOW EXISTING IN CHICAGO.

Owing to the Unprecedented Number of Withdrawals from the Ranks of the First-Class Men the West Finds Itself Forced to Rely Largely for Its Expert Work on the Rising Lot of Comparatively Undeveloped Athletes—Exhibition Games Arranged.

With the beginning of play on the grass courts about town during the last few days the lawn tennis season in Chicago is at last under full headway. Speculations as to the probable winners of the big tournaments and discussions of the form of the cracks are now widespread among the enthusiasts. Coming to take a general survey of the situation and to make estimates of the year's sport, the tennis public has discovered that a condition of affairs exists in this city unique in tennis history.

Never in Chicago has tennis interest been so great, never has there been so many players, and never has there been presented such an array of tournaments of all degrees of importance from which players could pick. But with all this exhibition of tennis development Chicago is in the almost unknown condition of being nearly without first-class players and with almost none to whom to look for rising ability. In its standard of game this season Chicago is certain to fall off half fifteen or even fifteen from previous years' play.

This condition of affairs has been brought about through a peculiar operation of the law of chance by which nearly all the first-class players of last season have withdrawn from the game at the same time. The rising second class, to which the city has always looked to supply all vacancies in the ranks of the cracks, contains almost no promise. The third class is all that could be desired, but it cannot work up into the old men's shoes this season.

Good Men Get Out.

The trouble was started by the resignation of Carr B. Neel from the courts this spring. He, as Western champion, and half of the national double champion team, is a loss which can scarcely be recovered from this year. But right after the news of his departure came the statement that George L. Wrenn Jr., second best, and most promising young player in the West, intended to remain in New York City, and would not be seen here during the season. Close after came word of the retirements of ex-Champion S. T. Chase, W. F. Slocum, E. W. McClellan, and W. L. Myers. There is also rumor that George K. Belden of Minneapolis, a familiar figure on Western courts, will have so little time for play this year that he will probably not appear in Chicago. Of the eight best men, selected by the Chicago Tennis club for their invitation tournament last June, four have left the game.

Of the top-notch men in Chicago, this leaves only S. R. Neel and J. W. Carver to uphold the tennis standard. Neel announces he will not play doubles in any of the tournaments, and Carver states he will not play singles.

The men in the second class, who were looked upon as likely to work themselves into first-class honors, are Everts Wrenn, L. H. Waidner, B. E. Page, W. S. Bond, Kreigh Collins, J. A. Ryerson, Morris Johnson, and J. C. Neeley. A part of this list are old players, who are unlikely to make any improvement this year. Some will not play at all, and among the few remaining men the prospect for any one to really get into first-class form is small. Chicago is confronted with the condition, therefore, of having scarcely a dozen players capable of putting up a really high grade game—a state of affairs which has not existed before in years.

Third Class Is Promising.

Of the third class, on which the West must ultimately rely for the men to uphold its tennis honor, there is an abundance of material and the future is bright with promise—but not this year. The McQuiston brothers, J. T. Bailey, W. H. Vanzwoll, J. H. Stoll, B. Lamb, P. Rising, A. Vernon, A. S. Brown, the Greenleaf brothers, E. M. Smith, R. T. Hoagland, H. Hilton, W. Moffatt, W. H. Herrick, the Hume brothers, R. W. Condee, Franz Anderson, J. C. Belden, L. C. Kellogg, B. McKeever, C. Blackwelder, J. Gottlieb, the Sherman brothers, L. H. Turner, E. L. Poulson, G. Hardy, C. W. McGillivray, F. R. Marshall, J. A. Roche, C. D. Halsey, and L. E. Patten are but a few of the many rising players now nearly evenly matched who are coming rapidly to the front in tennis matters all over the city. In time the best of this class will be good enough for any company, but to expect championship form from any of them this season is hopeless. Yet the ranking of the men is so close, and there are so many of them, that there will be more hard and close fought matches played in this city during the coming summer than ever before in the history of the game. Already a dozen or more tournaments have been held in the high schools, preparatory departments, and at some of the smaller clubs, while the number yet to come is legion.

This then is the state of tennis affairs: A first class practically gone, a second class extremely small and without great promise, and a third class of phenomenal size and ambition. The result is going to be Chicago will take a back seat in Western and national tennis games this season, but will lay a foundation by this summer's play which is sure to ultimately mean a great rise in tennis affairs.

Scheme for Exhibition Games.

Official recognition of this curious state of tennis matters this spring has already been taken. At its last meeting the Kenwood Country club decided on a series of exhibition games for Saturday afternoons to be held on its courts, and appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements. This body consists of J. P. Gardner, J. W. Carver, and S. S. Sherman. At a meeting last week, when a general scheme for the matches was laid out, it was found right at the outset that there was but one first-class team of doubles that could be depended upon for these games, and not over two others that could even make an interesting contest with this lonely couple.

This state of affairs caused the greatest astonishment and concern when it was fully realized. In consequence of its existence some radical departure had to be taken, and the committee decided to draw for its exhibition games largely on the third-class men. A regular schedule of dates is being made out under the charge of Mr. Carver, and teams and individuals from all over the city are being asked to compete on the various occasions for which games are wanted. These men are most evenly matched and fairly good players, and the result is sure to be some of the hardest fought contests that could possibly be secured.

The ultimate effect of this new policy of the Kenwood Country club is sure to be a great boon to lawn tennis in Chicago. It will bring the clubs about the city in closer acquaintance, stimulate their interest in the success of their representatives, and above all it will be the greatest benefit to the rising players themselves. Next year, as a result of this wise policy, there is every reason to expect there will be no lack of aspirants for the highest tennis honors.

LOSE GORDON CLARKE AND HYMAN.

Professor Stagg Removes Them from the Maroon Team for Breaking the Training Rules.

The University of Chicago baseball team has suffered a loss that will seriously handicap it for the remainder of the season and which threatens to lose to the varsity the Western championship. Gordon Clarke, the brother of the crack pitcher, Henry, has been permanently removed from the team for the remainder of the season. Once before Stagg disciplined Clarke for breaking training, and when the Chicago coach caught him smoking on the way to Michigan on Friday afternoon he could stand it no longer and Clarke was put off the team to stay. Stagg is determined to have his rules obeyed at any cost.

Hyman, the crack sprinter, who helped Clarke dispose of his smoking tobacco, has also shared his punishment, and will not wear the maroon again this year.

Palmiste's French Derby.

Paris, May 30.—The Prix du Jockey club or French Derby, second only to the Grand Prix de Paris in social and racing interests, was run today at Chantilly and won easily by Palmiste II., Baron de Schickler's 3-year-old, trained by Webb. Twelve horses ran, and Palmiste went under the wire two and a half lengths ahead of Doge and Falcon, running a dead heat for second place. Palmiste II. was sired by Lesancy, out of Perplexita.

"Cowards die many times before their death; the valiant never taste death but once."

There is such a thing as too much valor when the foe is an insidious one. The bravery that faces death on the battlefield is praiseworthy; that which courts death by a reckless disregard of the slow but sure advances of a deadly disease is the acme of foolishness. Consumption causes one-sixth of all the deaths in the world. In spite of this, thousands are to-day disregarding its insidious approach. Any trifling malady that results in disorders of the digestive organs, causing impure blood, emaciation and lack of vitality, may weaken the respiratory organs and make them susceptible to the assaults of the deadly germs of consumption. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will prevent all that. Moreover, after consumption has gained a foothold, it will cure it. It is the best blood-maker and blood purifier known to science.

M. I. Lumley, of Salem, Forsyth Co., N. C., writes: "I had La Grippe and it left me in a terribly bad condition. I had a distress in my stomach that constantly grew worse. I was taken with dysentery and nearly died. I finally recovered from that and got on my feet again. I then took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which completely cured me of indigestion. I can now eat anything without its distressing me."

The wail of womankind has been for a home medical book, written in plain, straightforward language. Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser fills this want and will be sent, paper-bound, absolutely free, for twenty-one one-cent stamps, to pay cost of mailing only. Or in cloth binding for ten cents extra. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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MUST EAT WEYLER'S BEEF

ONLY THAT PURCHASED FROM HIS AGENTS IS ALLOWED.

Turns His Soldiers Into Cowboys to Capture Cattle—Army Is Being Used to Further the Speculations of the Military Commanders and Chiefs—Cubans Besiege the Port of Baracoa—Italian Newspaper Correspondent Imprisoned Without Evidence.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY GEORGE E. BRYSON.]

Havana, May 29, via Tampa, Fla., May 30.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—Weyler has forbidden the sale of imported meat in Puerto Principe, and is compelling the public to consume only beef purchased from his own agents proceeding from confiscated cattle rounded up and driven in by his troops from adjacent districts throughout Santa Clara Province.

The situation is the same in towns garrisoned by Spanish troops. Military operations having been virtually suspended, the army is being used to further the cattle speculations of the chiefs and military commanders. In one district, that of Sancti Spiritus, the entire battalion of Alfonso XIII. has been supplied with lassoes and sent into the field as cowboys.

The fact has been openly announced in the local Spanish newspapers, and two steam transports, subject to Weyler's orders, are kept busy carrying the confiscated cattle to Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, and other good markets.

Baracoa Is Besieged.

A strong patriot force is besieging the Port of Baracoa by land. On Tuesday night the Spanish outposts were driven in and the besiegers dashed into the city, but eventually they were compelled to withdraw under a raking artillery fire from the government warship Vasco Nunez de Balboa, at anchor in the harbor. During the fight in the streets after the insurgents had entered three Spanish soldiers were killed and eleven wounded.

The well-known patriot hospital surgeon, Julio Artega, son of Serapio Artega, a celebrated Cuban physician, killed some time ago in a duel in Mexico, has been captured by Weyler's troops in Pinar del Rio and is now a prisoner at Artemisa.

He will be tried and shot for succoring the enemies of Spain in having cured the wounds of rebels in arms against her authority.

Italian Is Imprisoned.

Since the publication of my dispatch of May 13, calling attention to the case of a young Italian whom Weyler had caused to be sentenced by drumhead court-martial in his desire to have him shot, that of another subject of King Humbert, also incarcerated in Cabanas Fortress, has been brought to my notice.

He came to Cuba last year as a newspaper correspondent, and is no other than the nephew of a Roman Cardinal and son of an Italian General of note in the Abyssinian campaign. He was a Lieutenant on his father's staff, and after his departure from Abyssinia he visited the Holy Land, went then to Barcelona, and embarked for Cuba. His name is Mario Victor Emmanuel Direzza, Count of Gaude Polion, a native of Turin. He holds two decorations from his monarch—Order of the Crown and State and Order of the Holy Sepulcher.

Is Kept Incommunicado.

Count Direzza was held up by the Spanish authorities while he was endeavoring, they say, to reach the rebel lines, and Weyler has kept him incommunicado in one of the filthiest cells of Cabanas. He is charged, I understand, with having come to Cuba as a messenger from the rebel junta in Paris to Maximo Gomez, yet I am assured that no documentary proofs were found upon his person when arrested.

The Italian consulate here has been repeatedly appealed to in vain to take some official action to secure his release. He will probably be tried soon by court-martial and condemned as a spy, or at least sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in some Spanish penal station off the African coast. In a brief note smuggled out by one of his guards, bribed for the purpose, and brought to me, Direzza appeals to have news of his critical position forwarded to his government at Rome through King Humbert's Minister at Washington or the Consul General at New York, as well as to have enlisted the sympathies of the Italian press of the United States in his behalf.

DE LOME IS ANGERED AT SHERMAN.

Characterizes the Reception of Palma as an Outrage to Spain's Dignity.

New York, May 30.—[Special.]—A special from Washington says: Señor Dupuy de Lome relieved his mind yesterday to a member of the French Embassy. He has taken umbrage at the fact that Señor Tomas Estrada Palma was granted an audience by Secretary Sherman. In discussing this, he said:

"We consider it an outrage on the dignity of Spain that Estrada Palma was invited to the State Department to discuss any question whatever, even if it were so innocent a subject as the weather. The fact that Estrada Palma has been received by this government has been cabled to every court in Europe, and the act is very detrimental to Spanish interests. There are other methods recognized as proper to deal with persons in the position of Estrada Palma, instead of inviting him to a long audience with the Secretary of State and his principal assistants.

"If it were not for the fact that Spain just at this moment is much embarrassed at home, I would consider it my duty to make a formal protest against this action. The precedents of diplomacy are all against such receptions. It will be remembered that England violently resented the reception of Benjamin Franklin by Frederick the Great. This is only one of numerous cases. The most regrettable feature is the domestic embarrassments of Spain, which prevent her from properly resenting this outrage on her dignity.

"A reception of Estrada Palma, the rebellious chief of the Cuban forces, in this country cannot be construed otherwise than as a tacit recognition of the Cuban cause. It is possible that Secretary Sherman acted through inadvertence, but it will be almost impossible for him to repair the outrage done to the dignity of a friendly nation or the injury done to her various interests in European capitals."

FILIBUSTER LANDS A CARGO IN CUBA.

Rifles, Machetes, Rapid Fire Guns, and Ammunition Are Taken from Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C., May 30.—The Messenger today prints a detailed account of the loading of the tug Alexander Jones and its departure with the schooner John D. Long on a Cuban filibustering expedition May 13. The Jones took on a cargo of rifles, machetes, rapid fire guns, and ammunition at the wharf of the Wilmington, Newberne, and Norfolk railway in the southern limits of the city.

On the coast of Florida sixty-two Cubans were taken on board. The Jones then towed the schooner to the Bahamas. On Thursday morning, May 20, the filibuster Dauntless hove in sight and came alongside the Jones and the schooner. It left the Jones between 8 and 9 o'clock Thursday night, made a successful landing in Cuba near Matanzas, returned to the Jones, took another cargo of war material, and started for Cuba. On the last trip General Nunez and the sixty-two Cubans went on board the Dauntless.

The cargo carried out here was valued at $78,000 and is said to have been the second largest ever landed in Cuba.

Size of Maine.

Maine is about as large as Ireland and nearly three times as large as Belgium, yet, instead of having from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 inhabitants, it had in 1890 only 661,000.

GLADSTONE SCORES THE POWERS.

Says Russia, Germany, and Austria Are at Their Old Trade as Foes of Liberty and Justice.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, May 30.—Mr. Gladstone has written a fervid letter to the Liberal candidate who is seeking election in the Petersfield division of Hampshire to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of William Wickham. In his letter Mr. Gladstone urges that England should no longer be a party to the present policy in eastern Europe, where, he says, "the holy alliance, so detested in the days of my youth, has been renewed under the name of the concert of Europe."

Continuing, Mr. Gladstone says:

"Russia, Germany, and Austria are at their old trade again as the foes of liberty and justice. France is tongue-tied by her subserviency to the views of Russia. Italy is paralyzed by internal embarrassments; and England, which ought to be acting under her own convictions, is content to sit at the table with the three Emperors and register their decrees. The guns of British ironclads have been employed to shed the blood of Cretans who were struggling against Turkish tyranny, and the blood of 100,000 Christians has drenched the soil of Armenia without a penalty for the great assassin who shed it or security against his repeating the crime when he finds it convenient. All this is execrated by the people of Great Britain."

A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says it is believed the Porte will insist upon carrying on direct negotiations with Greece for peace and that the powers will probably consent, reserving the right to supervise the negotiations.

GERMANY WILL SUPPORT THE TURK.

Rather than Join in Attempt to Force Sultan to Quit Thessaly She Will Abandon the Concert.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Berlin, May 30.—The National Zeitung semi-officially says that Germany will not adhere to any attempt to induce the Turks to immediately quit Thessaly, where they are by right of war. Germany, the paper adds, would rather be isolated by the concert of the powers than to do this.

Constantinople, May 30.—Germany continues to encourage the Porte to resist the powers and to delay the negotiations for peace. After a long conference, at which the diplomats drafted a supplementary note, in response to the Porte's reply to the first collective note of the powers, consenting to advise Greece to sign a military armistice as a condition precedent to the peace negotiations, and suggesting that the negotiations be concluded speedily, Baron von Suarmafeltsch, the German Ambassador, again asked for time to refer the text of the first note for the approval of his government. The Turkish Ministers interpret Germany's attitude to indicate that the concert of the powers is becoming increasingly unsteady.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST KING GEORGE.

Claimed That Premier Ralli Is in a Plot to Overthrow the Dynasty.

London, May 31.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says today:

From a Russian source comes news of a conspiracy against King George of Greece, far more deeply rooted than was supposed. There is indubitable evidence that Premier Ralli and his colleagues in the Cabinet are gravely implicated in a plot to overthrow the dynasty.

The Kohlnische Zeitung says that Greece will be compelled to pay a large indemnity, to reduce her army to 20,000 men, and to give up her fleet.

GREECE WANTS ONLY PROTECTION.

Majority of Greeks No Longer Hope a Conflict of the Powers Will Benefit Them.

London, May 31.—The Athens correspondent of the Times says:

"Turkey's continued arming and reported Russian preparations, with other rumors of a bellicose character, raise the hopes of some of the Greek newspapers that Greece may yet benefit from a general European war. But the majority of the nation, sobered by a sad experience, is only desirous that Europe should protect Greece against her conqueror. There is no reason to fear that either Bulgaria or Servia will abandon the policy it has followed thus far. The Turkish troops who have been sent to the Servian and Bulgarian frontiers are only intended to replace those who were withdrawn just before the war began. The reports of alarming anti-dynastic troubles, published abroad, cause surprise here, as there is no sign of any such movement, nor is any prominent politician likely to commit himself to an anti-dynastic program. It appears that the Prince of Wales has expressed his personal desire that the Crown Prince Constantine should come to London for the jubilee festivities; and this is regarded as indicative of English good-will toward Greece."

The Athens correspondent of the Standard says: "King George paid a visit to M. Onou, the Russian Minister, yesterday (Saturday), and after a two hours' interview sent a long telegram to Emperor Nicholas urging him to intervene on behalf of Greece."

A dispatch to the Times from Candia, Island of Crete, dated Sunday, says that armed Mussulmans made a sortie from Candia on Saturday night and burned the village of Kalivia, killing fourteen. The dispatch adds: "This is certain to have a serious consequence, as it will incense the Cretans, who will make reprisals."

SULTAN INSTRUCTS HIS CENSOR.

Will Suppress All Sympathetic Allusion to the Greek Royal Family in Turkish Papers.

London, May 21.—The correspondent of the Times at Constantinople says:

The Sultan has ordered the official censors to suppress any sympathetic allusion to or anxieties concerning the Greek royal family, or to mention the improvement in Greek funds. The police in the Galatea section of the city have been ordered to arrest all persons dealing in Greek securities.

FLAMES DESTROY A WHOLE TOWN.

Eighteen Hundred People Unable Even to Save Their Furniture from the Fire.

Christiania, May 30.—The Town of Namsos, Province of North Trondhjem, near the mouth of the Namsen River, on the Namsen Fiord, west coast of Norway, has been entirely destroyed by fire. The flames, fanned by a fierce wind, spread so rapidly that the 1,800 inhabitants were unable to save even their furniture.

FATALLY INJURED BY A BICYCLE.

Atlanta Society Woman Is Run Down by a Colored Man—He Is Dead, She Fatally Injured.

Atlanta, Ga., May 30.—[Special.]—Miss Annie Hunter, a young society woman of this city, while out bicycling at 11 o'clock last night with her escort, on Whitehall road, was run into by a negro bicyclist, Charles Tate. The negro is dead, and the young woman is not expected to live.

Nine Killed at Pisa.

Pisa, Italy, May 30.—The official report of the disaster at the cathedral yesterday upon the occasion of the unveiling of an image of the Virgin, when a candle fell, setting fire to the building and causing a panic, shows that nine persons were killed and twenty-one others seriously injured.

TO SELL STOLEN BONDS.

OFFER IS MADE TO RETURN PLUNDER SECURED IN 1878.

President of Manhattan Savings Institution Is Told He Can Have $2,747,700 Worth of Securities for $50,000—Says They Are Not Worth That Amount as They Are Not Negotiable—Many of the Bonds Have Been Reissued—Others Have Been Paid.

New York, May 30.—Nineteen years ago the country was startled by the report of the biggest bank burglary known in the history of the world. It occurred on Sunday, Oct. 27, 1878. The Manhattan Savings Institution of this city was robbed of securities valued at $2,747,700 and $11,000 in cash. With the exception of a few bonds offered for sale some time ago none of the securities have been recovered. It is believed that they had been buried or destroyed.

A short time ago negotiations were opened between men said to represent the burglars and President Joseph Bird of the Manhattan Savings Institution for their return.

The burglars have made a demand for $50,000, and no questions to be asked, with the understanding that the securities are to be handed over in good shape and that immediately upon their delivery the money shall be paid in cash.

President Bird, who at the time of the robbery was paying teller of the Manhattan savings institution, said today that $50,000 had been asked for the return of the bonds, and, although the bank officials would like to get them back, he declared they would not pay that amount. Continuing, Mr. Bird said:

"Many of the securities are worthless today, I should say, since the government came to our assistance some time ago by an act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue duplicates in place of the stolen United States bonds. There were a number of other bonds issued by cities and corporations, however. Some of these are due soon, and, of course, we would like to have the originals, as it would make it easier for us to collect the moneys involved. I refer particularly to the Yonkers City 7 per cent coupon bonds. There were $118,000 Yonkers bonds stolen, and out of that amount we have received $98,000, which leaves $20,000 due."

Mr. Bird stated that he believed the offer to be made in good faith, and that the case has been placed in the hands of the bank's counsel. Those who participated in or were connected with the robbery were Jimmy Hope, John Hope, Patrick Shevlin, the watchman of the bank; William Kelly, Peter Emerson, alias "Banjo Pete"; John Nugent, a policeman; Eddie Golding, alias "Eddie" Goodie; John Tracy, and Johnny Dobbs. Of these Jimmy and John Hope are living in this city. The others are all either dead or in prison.

BICYCLISTS AMONG MILLIONAIRES.

Miss Helen Gould Is an Adept and the Rockefellers Are Enthusiastic Wheelmen.

New York, May 30.—[Special.]—No one need be too rich to enjoy bicycling, a sport which New York millionaires and millionairesses are taking up enthusiastically. Miss Helen Gould, heiress to some of Jay Gould's millions, is now an adept at cycling. She has six bicycles at her country seat, Lyndhurst, at Irvington, for the use of herself and her friends. She is often seen riding on the macadamized roads of her private park, and sometimes takes a spin to Ardsley Casino. One day last week she gave a bicycle tea to several of her friends. Miss Gould wears a chic costume a-wheel and rides with the easy grace of a professional. She wears a short skirt, with waist to match, and a dark alpine hat. She never rides on Sunday.

John D. Rockefeller is also an enthusiastic cyclist. He is having a cinder path laid out on his country estate, Boxwood, Pocantico Hills, for his own use. Mr. Rockefeller sits erect on his wheel. While the Standard Oil multi-millionaire is at his estate he is much of the time on his bicycle. He takes long rides and often goes to Ardsley Casino, of which club he is a director, and to his brother William's place at Scarborough. His bicycling suit consists of mixed cloth knickerbockers, brown leather leggins, sack coat, and a black Alpine hat. On his hands he wears brown kid gloves.

William Rockefeller has twenty-five wheels for the use of his family and friends. He has everything, from a tandem to a motorcycle. The wheels are kept in his riding academy, which he uses on rainy days. This branch of the Rockefeller family spend a large part of their time in wheeling.

TO HAVE A COUNTER DEMONSTRATION.

American Volunteers Will Try to Neutralize the Salvation Army Trial by a Wedding.

New York, May 30.—[Special.]—The Salvation Army achieved much prominence last week through the trial and conviction of Commander Booth-Tucker for the commission of all-night jubilees with bass drums and such things, and close obervers of the rivalry between the two organizations expected a counter demonstration from the American Volunteers. It will be made tomorrow night, when Captain Caroline D. Erickson will become a bride, with Captain John M. Weber as bridegroom. Both are shining lights in the Volunteers. Commander Ballington Booth will tie the nuptial knot, and Colonel Pattie Watkins-Lindsay, formerly just plain Pattie Watkins of the Salvation Army, will be the maid of honor. Her husband, Captain Lindsay, will be best man to the bridegroom.

Captain Erickson, guitar in hand, will be a symphony in blue. She will wear a blue dress, blue poke bonnet, and have blue ribbons at her throat. Captain Weber will also be in blue, dark navy, and have the regulation shoulder straps as he steps upon the low platform in the Volunteer barracks in Brooklyn where the ceremony will take place.

The young couple will ride to the ceremony in great pomp, headed by 150 Volunteers, and will form at Concord and Fulton streets. There will be a brass band in a dray, drawn by six horses, which will be decorated with red, white, and blue ribbons. On the dray Captain Erickson and Captain Weber will be seated in chairs. The dray has been named the "War Wedding Chariot of the Volunteers."

ENSIGN STONE TO BE TRIED TODAY.

Court of Inquiry Will Convene Today to Investigate Papa Conde's Charges.

New York, May 30.—[Special.]—The court of inquiry to try G. L. P. Stone, the "Lochinvar" of the United States navy, on complaint of Switz Conde, with whose daughter he atetmpted to elope, will take place ond board the Puritan at the navy-yard tomorrow. The Secretary of the Navy has sent the papers in the case to Commodore Bunce. It is stated that Mr. Conde took exceptions to the manner in which Stone carried on the courting of his daughter, and that the charge will be "conduct unbecoming an officer of the navy and a gentleman."

Prince of Savoy Starts for Chicago.

Prince Luigi of Savoy, Duke of Abbruzzi, and nephew of the King of Italy, and who has come to America for the purpose of ascending Mount St. Elias, Alaska, left this morning on a special train of the Pennsylvania railroad for Chicago. He was accompanied by his aid-de-camp, Chevalier Umberto Cagni, Chevaliere Vittorio Sella, and Francisco Gonnella and Dr. Filippi. He also takes with him five experienced Alpine mountain guides.

Chicagoans in New York.

The following Chicagoans are registered at New York hotels today:

Astor—J. M. Crampton.
Continental—J. Dandie.
Fifth Avenue—W. M. Gravis.
Gilsey—G. McCowan.
Grand—A. N. Marquis.
Grand Union—F. H. Crosby, F. Slater, H. L. Montague, J. Borchart, E. V. Johnson, C. Howans, R. E. M. Cowie.
Holland—F. H. Ray, E. E. Ayer.
Imperial—Miss J. B. Davis, H. L. Swift, W. C. Phillips, L. H. Marston.
Marlborough—M. Lederer, G. Powell.
Metropole—L. Richardson, L. M. Richardson.
Murray Hill—W. R. Woodard.
St. Cloud—S. R. Babcock.
St. Denis—B. H. A. Angear.

WILL PROBE RATE CASES.

(Continued from first page.)

A. J. Gustin against the Burlington and Missouri River, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and Illinois Central railroads, for alleged overcharges on various articles of freight between many points.

Charges of Grain Shippers and members of the Chicago Board of Trade against nearly all the Central Freight association roads for imposing unreasonable charges and practicing discrimination on grain from Chicago to New York and other Atlantic seaboard points.

Charges against the President and General Traffic Manager of the Fitchburg railroad alleging the payment of rebates and granting passes to a number of Chicago merchants and shippers.

Eau Claire Bobs Up Again.

A rehearing is also to be had in the Eau Claire lumber rate case which was decided by the commission about two years ago.

In the last named case the Milwaukee and St. Paul was ordered to make a two-cent differential rate from Eau Claire to the Mississippi River. The St. Paul complied with the order, but the Northwestern's Omaha line met every reduction made by the Milwaukee and St. Paul, and other roads followed suit. As a result the St. Paul had to go back to former rates to end the rate war. The Omaha officials set up the claim that the commission had not the power to order the St. Paul to make a differential, and the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Southern rate cases favors the contention of the Omaha road.

Several of the cases mentioned in the foregoing have been robbed of their importance by the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Southern rate cases, as the commission will be powerless to grant relief by ordering roads to make changes in the rates which are claimed to be exorbitant or discriminatory.

Only in individual cases where certain railroad officials are charged with direct violation of law can the commission, in case the testimony warrants it, order the United States District Attorney to institute criminal proceedings against them.

Day Talks of His Cases.

Mr. Day said last night that the commission would undoubtedly be in session during all the week and would consider some cases of special importance.

"The two principal cases," he said, "are those involving the Warehousemen's association, which will come up on Thursday, and the discrimination in grain rates charged against those roads which are parties to the joint traffic agreement, which will be heard on Friday.

"The Warehousemen's association, which is a national organization, charges that the railroads discriminate in favor of large shippers in the way of not charging them for storage after the expiration of forty-eight hours, whether in warehouse or in cars. They give these shippers, it is charged, sufficient time to distribute these goods at their convenience and advantage without imposing any penalty for over time, which is done, it is charged, in the case of smaller shippers. Now the Warehousemen's association has warehouses for this particular purpose, and the action of the railroads in not charging storage hurts them. They are anxious to prove discrimination."

REACTS THE STORY OF GRIMALDI.

Society Amateur Acts Part of Niobe in "Dr. Syntax" After Hearing of the Death of Her Affianced.

New York, May 30.—[Special.]—Every one knows the story of Grimaldi, who made exquisite mirth for a multitude while his little boy lay dying. The heart-wrenching feat of the great clown was duplicated in Camden, N. J., last night by a tender, high-bred girl, Miss Halcyon Mohr, a distinguished Philadelphia amateur, who sang the part of Niobe in "Dr. Syntax" just after receiving news of the death of her affianced.

It was a society affair organized to aid a fashionable charity, the leaders having secured the services of Miss Mohr to strengthen the cast of the opera. The opera-house was crowded to the doors and the curtain was about to go up, when a messenger arrived behind the scenes with a telegram for Miss Mohr.

She took the message, tore it open, and read it—there were only a few words—and then read it again and again, seeming dazed. As the stage manager came to ask if she was ready for her cue Miss Mohr was whispering the words: "Dead, dead." In another moment all the company knew the singer's fiancé had died. She stood there in the bravery of her frolicsome part and twisted the yellow telegram in her nerveless fingers, and the audience on the other side of the curtain clapped its hands impatiently.

"We must postpone the performance," murmured one of the bystanders.

"No, no!" exclaimed Miss Mohr, who had caught the whispered words. "We cannot send the audience away. I will play my part, I will—I will—try," and biting her lips to check the sob that rose in her throat, she signaled to the stage manager she was ready. In another moment the curtain had risen. Every one was delighted with the opera and every one admired the Niobe of Miss Mohr, the gayety and abandon of her acting, though between the acts her quivering face showed her heart was breaking. When the curtain had been rung down on the last scene the stage manager told the audience under what conditions the part of Niobe had been played.

ANDY JOHNSON TO BE SOLD TODAY.

Famous Old Revenue Cutter, After Thirty-two Years' Service, to Be Put Up at Auction.

The Andy Johnson, the revenue cutter put into commission on the great lakes in 1865, has been retired from government service, and will be sold at auction at Cleveland today. The boat is lying now in the slip in Cleveland from which it made its first trip thirty-two years ago, to put a stop to the smuggling then going on between this country and Canada.

The Andy Johnson started its career in the government employ with three other boats—the John A. Dix, Fessenden, and Sherman. The former is still afloat, but the Fessenden was sold a long time ago and broken up, and the remains of the Sherman lie at the mouth of the Detroit River. Since its official life began the Andy Johnson has done active service in preventing smuggling and in extending aid to distressed vessels on all the great lakes. During the World's Fair it was chiefly useful in enforcing the regulations as to the number of persons to be carried on each boat.

Its place is taken by the new cutter, the Walter Q. Gresham.

JACOB KUSGEN SHOOTS HIS FATHER.

Young Man Says He Fired to Protect His Mother from Being Beaten by Her Husband.

While struggling to protect his mother from the attacks of her husband Jacob Kusgen shot and seriously wounded his father, Frank Kusgen, at their home, 915 Fletcher street, yesterday at noon. The wounded man was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where the doctors said his injuries might result fatally.

According to young Kusgen's story, his father came home drunk and began to abuse his wife. Mrs. Kusgen tried to quiet the man, but when he threatened to strike her she appealed to her son for protection. Kusgen then turned upon his son and attacked him with a chair, the young man claims.

The boy drew a revolver and when his father approached him fired. The bullet took effect in the neck. Jacob Kusgen was locked up at the Sheffield Avenue Station by Detectives Ashby and Smith.

German Catholic Union.

Springfield, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—The fifth annual convention of the German Catholic union of the State of Illinois met here today. Delegates from 110 societies throughout the State are in attendance. The convention was called to order by President Marcus Kraker of Joliet. He introduced the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Janssen of Belleville, spiritual adviser of the union, who delivered a brief address. Mayor Wheeler gave an address of welcome.

LULL IN LEVEE MUSIC.

POLICE PROHIBITION BEARS FRUIT SOUTH OF VAN BUREN.

Sunday Pianos and Stringed Instruments Heard as on Week Nights in Concert Saloons in the Business District and on the North Side—Chief Kipley Talks of Inspector Hartnett's Order—Says No Discrimination Should Be Practiced.

Music was conspicuously silent in the saloons of the levee district last night, but pianos and stringed instruments were heard in the concert saloons of the down-town business district north of Van Buren street, where, it seems, no notice to quit had been served.

Chief of Police Kipley said last night no discriminating orders should be enforced relative to music in saloons and that all should be governed by the same orders whether they were located north or south of Van Buren street. The order issued by Inspector Hartnett on Saturday night, shutting off all music in saloons between Van Buren and Thirty-ninth streets, Chief Kipley said, was probably a misunderstanding, and he added he thought it was not intended to make the order apply to Saturday night, the Sunday music only being contemplated. The order, he said, was issued before any conference or consultation with him.

"Speaking of music in saloons on Sunday," the Chief continued, "I have not had time to take the matter up and consider any complaints that may have been made. Therefore, I can say only that I will do so at my earliest opportunity. I think there is no doubt legitimate objection might be made to music in saloons in some localities, in some more than in others, no doubt. I can say nothing more definite relative to the matter until I have looked into it thoroughly."

The saloons in which there was music last night were:

Fridrich's basement, northeast corner Clark and Madison streets.
Supera & Panama, basement, 114 Dearborn street.
The Mendota, basement, northeast corner Lake and Clark streets.
The Wabash, basement, southeast corner Wabash avenue and Madison street.

One saloonkeeper at 348 State street allowed music for a few hours until sent a special warning by officials at the Harrison Street Station. Then the music was silenced and the levee was practically cleansed of the music feature from Van Buren to Twenty-second street.

None of the saloonkeepers north of Van Buren street had been given notice by the police to stop music. All of them declared their readiness to obey any such order without any objection if issued by police authority.

The embryo "levee" in South Clark street was not affected by the recent police order and was comparatively quiet last night. A cold wind off the lake drove the crowds away and the concert saloons did little business. In the majority the music was hushed and the only attractions offered were served over the bar.

In the following places the music went on much as usual:

Barkley's Half Moon, 15 North Clark street; piano.
Frank Kramer, 133 North Clark street; piano.
H. Meyer, 1 and 3 North Clark street; piano.
O. L. Wodack's Lowenbrau, 19 and 21 North Clark street; piano and violin.

Barkley's place was filled with a mixed crowd of men and women singing and drinking.

STILL OUT FOR VAN PRAAG'S SCALP

Kenna's Friend Will Appeal from a Committee to the County Democracy in Open Session.

The followers of Alderman Michael Kenna are not disposed to let their case against Sol Van Praag rest with the action of the Executive committee of the County Democracy on Saturday night, when by a vote of 8 to 6 it decided against the expulsion of Van Praag. It was announced yesterday by Mr. Kenna himself that his friends would appeal to the open meeting of the organization next Sunday. He predicted a warm meeting and the expulsion of Van Praag.

It was said to be only by the strong efforts of President Powers that Van Praag's expulsion was prevented at Saturday night's meeting. The charge of voting and working against Kenna was preferred by the regular Democratic organization of the ward, and such was the feeling of the committee that previous to President Powers' strong stand for Van Praag there was a clear majority, it is stated, in favor of his expulsion.

It was really the threats of Van Praag to expose the methods of the Democrats in the First Ward in case he was expelled that, it is stated, caused Powers, Farrell, and others of the committee to take an active stand in his behalf.

It was a hot session throughout, and it was not until 1 o'clock in the morning that a vote was reached. The result filled Kenna's followers with rage, and they filled the air with threats of vengeance.

John Coughlin said yesterday the result of the matter would be to give a big boom to the "W. J. Bryan Marching club," the new organization which he is forming. "Bath-House" declared the new club would take at least 150 of the members away from the old organization, and he was further of the opinion that it would not be long before the new organization would be the whole thing. He showed with much pride a letter from Mr. Bryan expressing his appreciation of the compliment paid him in naming the club after him.

RUNAWAY SCARE IN MICHIGAN AVENUE

Three Persons Spilled Out of a Buggy and Cyclists Scattered Far and Wide.

A runaway horse on Michigan avenue shortly after noon yesterday created consternation among bicycle riders, besides throwing three persons from a buggy, slightly injuring one of them.

The occupants of the buggy—Jacob Jones, colored, 6028 Ada street; Victoria Smith, 3017 Dearborn street; and Flossie Davis, 2950 Dearborn street—were driving south in Michigan avenue. Just before they reached the Auditorium Hotel the driver turned to avoid a party of cyclists and one of the wheels struck the curb and was wrenched off.

The horse became frightened and dragged the buggy on three wheels around the corner at Congress street, throwing the occupants out. The horse then turned down Congress to State street, narrowly missing a cable train on Wabash. At State street the animal was stopped.

Flossie Davis was the only one injured, but it was found her injuries were slight.

ANARCHISTS GET BACK INTO JAIL.

Bauer and Nold Are Arrested While Celebrating Their Release with Their Companions at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 30.—[Special.]—Anarchists Henry Bauer and Carl Nold are behind the bars again after having been released from the Western Penitentiary but a few days. They had served four-year terms for their connection with Anarchist Berkmann, who nearly succeeded in assassinating President Frick of the Carnegie company during the Homestead strike.

A picnic was held today to celebrate the release of Bauer and Nold and incidentally to make anarchist speeches, to dance, and to buy and drink beer. The police captured forty-seven men in all, including a band of eight pieces. As the prisoners were marched to the patrol wagons they sang the Marseillaise, and again repeated it, with band accompaniment, after being placed in station-house cells.

Bauer and Nold regard their arrest as an outrage, but they and their comrades will be charged with unlawful assemblage and with selling liquor without license and on Sunday. A quantity of Herr Most's literature was seized by the police and will be used as evidence against the picnickers.

It is claimed lotteries were also in operation, and several rifles and a large lot of bullets were captured which the men said were to be used in a shooting gallery which had not been erected at the time of the raid.

LIGHTS OUT FOR BROBST.

(Continued from first page.)

recent campaign, climbed upon a pile of rubbish and began to harangue the crowd. He waved his arms excitedly and said the crowd had been shut out of the theater because they were silver men and that A. M. Palmer and the rest of the theater management were gold men.

The crowd waited about the doors for nearly an hour, and finally the Rev. Mr. Brobst came back. He announced that he had solved the question as to why they had been shut out, and agreed with the man who had previously harangued them that it was because he had attained prominence as an advocate of free silver.

Lack of Rent the Cause.

The real cause for the refusal to admit the crowd was, according to Washington Porter, the representative of the bondholders of the theater building, the failure of A. M. Palmer's theater company to pay its rent, and, as Dr. Flavius Brobst had sub-leased the theater from Mr. Palmer, and is claimed to have forfeited his lease, the Temple Church people were placed in the same category.

The Temple Church has been holding weekly services in the theater, and, according to the pastor, always has paid its rent promptly. When the Rev. Flavius Brobst and the members of the Decorations committee for the memorial exercises went to put up the decorations yesterday forenoon the stage manager refused to turn on the lights, because, he said, they were out of order. The stage manager could not be persuaded, neither could Mr. Rorke, A. M. Palmer's representative.

Disappointed Ones March Away.

When it was found there was no chance of getting into the theater and holding the meeting the civilians went slowly away, and the Confederate and Federal veterans and the beardless youths of the National Guard took up their rifles and marched away.

Walter Thomas Mills offered to give the crowd the use of Handel Hall at 3 o'clock, but the crowd did not seem enthusiastic about coming back again, and the meeting was given up.

After the crowd had gone the Executive committee of the Temple Church held a conference to try and decide why they had been excluded from the theater. The committee consists of W. S. Ellis, Dr. W. G. Cummins, Thomas J. Sutherland, W. P. Matthews, M. D. Coffeen, and F. C. Cranmer. Dr. Brobst said:

"I saw Treasurer Baumont of the theater on Saturday and he gave me no intimation that we could not have the theater as usual. We have a contract with the company for the year and have paid our rent promptly."

Washington Porter explained the situation yesterday by saying that as Manager Palmer practically had forfeited his lease, the Temple Church had forfeited its sublease.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN PAPYRI ARE FOUND

One Leaf Contains a Collection of the Sayings of Christ Not in the Gospels.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, May 30.—A great find of ancient papyri in Egypt has been made by Grenfell and Hunt, who are working in behalf of the Egyptian exploration fund. At Behneseh many ancient rubbish mounds yielded a rich store. In three mounds the quantity of rolls found is large enough to warrant the assumption that a part of the archives had been thrown there.

The papyri range from the Roman conquest to early Arab times. Each century is largely represented. Most of the documents are written in Greek, with a sprinkling of Latin, Coptic, and Arabic. Little is yet known of the contents, but Grenfell's hope, in digging at the site of Oxyrynchus, of finding early Christian documents is realized.

Among the papyri is a leaf from a third century papyrus book containing a collection of the sayings of Christ. Some of these sayings are not in the gospels, and others exhibit divergencies from the text of the gospels. One hundred and fifty rolls, in many cases several feet long, have been retained at the Gizeh Museum, and the rest are on the way to England.

Besides the papyri, a number of coins, 200 inscribed titles, bronze and ivory ornaments, and other objects of the Roman and Byzantine periods, have been recovered.

FRENCH WARSHIPS SHELL THE NATIVES

Inhabitants of Ranatea Island Resist Desperately with Rifles and Spears, but Are Overcome.

Tacoma, Wash., May 30.—[Special.]—Word was received here today by way of Australia of a rebellion on the Island of Ranatea, in the Society Group. The natives there are opposed to the French dominance, and the warships Duguay Trouin and Aulie were sent to the island with 200 soldiers from Noumea. On arrival at Ranatea the French commander issued a proclamation demanding the surrender within four days of the leader of the rebels. The natives would not submit, and from a fortified place opened fire on the French. The latter replied and then stormed the place with the loss of seventeen killed.

The natives fought desperately until their chief and some of his followers fled to the mountains. The remainder were taken prisoners. The rebels were armed with rifles and spears. One of the warships proceeded to Tahaa, which was bombarded, and 150 prisoners taken. These will be deported with their families to the Marquesas Islands. The Duguay Trouin then bombarded Tribual and Naru and captured more prisoners, who are to be sent to Manupitio.

FULMINATING CAP INJURES FOUR BOYS

One of Them Hits It with a Rock and an Ambulance Takes Them to Their Homes.

Four boys were injured yesterday afternoon by the explosion of a fulminating cap which they found in a vacant lot near the Keith street shaft of the new Northwest land tunnel. One of the boys struck the cap with a rock, when it exploded with great force. All were more or less injured, but the wounds of none will prove fatal.

The injured are

Zimmer, Alex., 15 years old, 228 North May street; index finger and thumb of the right hand torn off.
Matson, John, 13 years old, 68 West Huron street; arms and breast painfully lacerated.
Sorensen, Nels, 6 years old, 65 West Huron street; left knee lacerated.
Nicholson, Hans, 12 years old, 129 North Center avenue; both hands lacerated.

The boys were all conveyed to their respective homes in an ambulance and their wounds were dressed.

POLICE PUT AN END TO BOXING BOUT.

Contest Between Stewart and Lozy at the Imperial Theater Is Stopped in Second Round.

There was a large audience in the Imperial Theater, Clark and Kinzie streets, last night, when Detective Bock, under instructions from Inspector Schaack, jumped into the ring and stopped a boxing bout in the second round between Stewart and Lozy, two 128-pounders. Al Shrosee, a welterweight, was to have boxed an unknown, but the police would not allow them to spar.

WILLIAM FOX, SHOT BY J. OLIVER, DIES

Neighbors Believe the Homicide's Suspicions Were Unfounded and Some Doubt His Sanity.

William Fox, the young tea salesman who was shot last Wednesday at Forty-third street and Princeton avenue by John Oliver, a Western Indiana railroad watchman, died yesterday.

Fox, who was 21 years old, lived at 4209 Princeton avenue, and Oliver lives with his wife over the small grocery adjoining on the south, of which Oliver's wife is the proprietor.

Neighbors say Oliver had been watching for Fox, with the intention of shooting him, for several weeks, and that he believed Fox had alienated his wife's affections, but it is thought by many of Oliver's friends that he is mentally deranged. Both the police and the neighbors believe Fox to have been innocent so far as Oliver's suspicions went.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., May 30.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair, slightly warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable.

Ohio—Fair, cooler in southern portion, brisk northerly winds.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan—Threatening weather and occasional showers, warmer, brisk northwesterly winds, becoming northerly.

Wisconsin—Generally fair, slightly warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota—Fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly.

North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska—Fair in southern portions, possibly showers in western portions, warmer, southerly winds.

Iowa and Missouri—Fair, variable winds.

Wyoming and Montana—Threatening weather and showers, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: May 30, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation, 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.94	74	78	N.E.	....	Clear
Albany	29.80	64	72	S.	....	Clo'dy
Alpena	29.70	42	56	W.	Tr.	Fair
Amarillo	29.92	70	78	S.	....	Clo'dy
Battleford	29.92	62	66	S.E.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.02	54	58	N.E.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.74	56	68	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Boston	29.90	62	74	W.	....	Clo'dy
Cairo	29.90	66	74	N.	....	Fair
Calgary	29.62	68	74	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.90	60	72	S.	.12	Rain
Chicago	29.90	46	56	S.E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	29.84	64	72	N.W.	....	Clear
Cleveland	29.82	54	66	N.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Davenport	29.90	58	58	N.W.	....	Clear
Denver	29.88	70	72	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Des Moines	29.98	62	62	N.	....	Clear
Detroit	29.84	46	58	W.	.12	Clo'dy
Dodge City	29.98	64	68	S.E.	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.92	52	56	N.W.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.96	42	60	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
El Paso	29.80	84	86	E.	....	Fair
Edmonton	29.72	66	72	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	29.84	64	68	W.	....	Clo'dy
Green Bay	29.86	44	48	W.	....	Clo'dy
Havre	29.68	72	76	E.	....	Clear
Helena	29.76	62	76	S.W.	.06	Rain
Huron	30.00	56	62	N.E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.86	60	66	N.W.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	29.88	70	80	S.E.	.06	Clo'dy
Kansas City	30.04	50	62	N.	....	Fair
Lander	29.68	76	82	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Little Rock	29.88	76	78	N.	....	Clo'dy
Marquette	29.74	36	44	N.E.	....	Clear
Memphis	[illegible]	76	78	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Medicine Hat	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	E.	....	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	[illegible]	[illegible]	54	E.	....	Clear
Montreal	29.72	[illegible]	..	......	....	......
Nashville	29.82	74	80	N.W.	....	Clear
New York City	29.86	54	64	N.	.34	Clear
Norfolk	29.86	76	82	S.	....	Clo'dy
North Platte	29.98	64	66	S.E.	....	Fair
Oklahoma	29.98	66	70	N.E.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.98	64	64	N.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.68	62	64	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	29.80	68	76	N.W.	....	Fair
Pittsburg	29.78	66	72	W.	....	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.90	66	74	N.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Qu' Appelle	29.96	58	58	N.E.	....	Clear
Rapid City	29.88	62	66	S.E.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.94	62	66	N.W.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.96	48	52	N.W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.64	82	86	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	29.64	36	42	W.	.20	Rain
Springfield, Ill.	29.92	58	62	W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.98	58	64	N.	....	Fair
Vicksburg	29.84	68	84	S.E.	.10	Rain
Washington	29.82	66	70	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
White River	29.68	44	48	N.	.02	Rain
Williston	29.96	58	60	E.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	30.02	48	50	N.	....	Clear

DEATHS.

JOYCE—May 29, Thomas A. Joyce, aged 32 years, brother of P. H., W. E., and P. C. Joyce, and Mrs. Thomas Carroll. Funeral from late residence, 35th-st. and Oakley-av., Monday, May 31, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

McHUGH—Frank J. McHugh, 27 years old, late of the C. and E. I. general offices in this city, at the home of his mother, Mrs. F. J. McHugh, in Lafayette, Ind., May 29. Interment at Lafayette, June 1.

WEIDEMEIER—William Weidemeier, husband of Mary Weidemeier, aged 57 years 4 months and 21 days. Funeral Tuesday, June 1, at 1 p. m. from late residence, 133 Canalport-av., to Zion Church, corner 14th and Union-sts., thence to Graceland. No flowers.

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Harris & Walters, John World, La Violettya & Kusel, William Foote, Deonzo Brothers, Murphy & Moore, Agnes Atherton, Fields & Adams, Jessie Couthoul, Melville & Conway, Hattie Anderson and the Bell Boy Quartette, J. C. Medway, Gloss Brothers, Gorman & Fields, Sweeney & Wolford.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Maurice Barrymore in a "A Man of the World." Clifford & Huth, Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, Fisher & Carroll, John West, The Tanakas, Murray Twin Sisters, "McFadden's Flats," Imogene Comer, Smith & Fuller, Barney & Russell, Leonard & Fulton, Fields & Salina, 4 Fountain City 4, Lewis & Cohan.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

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HOOLEY'S—Last 6 Nights and Wed. and Sat. Mats.
ADA REHAN
And AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY.
Tonight, Tues., Wed., and Thurs. Ev'gs, and Wed. Matinee,
THE TEMPEST.
Fri. and Sat. Ev'gs and Farewell Mat. Saturday,
THE MAGISTRATE.
June 7, opening of summer season, Chas. Frohman's company in the great success, NEVER AGAIN.

INGALLS PARK, JOLIET, ILL.
INGALLS PARK JOCKEY CLUB, JOLIET, ILL.
FINEST TRACK IN THE WEST
Five or More Races Daily, rain or shine. Beginning at 2:30 p. m.
Special trains on Santa Fe leave Polk-st. depot, stopping at 23d-st., at 11:45 a. m. and 12:15 p. m.; Rock Island leave Van Buren-st. depot, stopping at 22d, 41st, and Englewood, at 12 m. and 12:45 p. m.; Chicago and Alton leave Union depot at 12:30 and 1:10 p. m., stopping at 23d-st.
Round trip, including admission to the grand stand, $1.00.

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M'VICKER'S—TONIGHT AT 8. WED. AND SAT. MATS.
Special Decoration Day Matinee Today, Monday, at 2.
IT MADE A BIG HIT LAST NIGHT.
GENTLEMAN JOE.
A Musical Comedy that Ran Two Years in London.
Preceded by the 1-act character sketch MULBERRY BEND, by Joseph Herbert

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SCHILLER OPERA COMPANY
Special Decoration Day Matinee,
The Black Hussar
TONIGHT,
SAID PASHA.

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HOPKINS
THE RAYS. OLE HAYDEN.
The CINEMATOGRAPHE—SISTERS GEHRUE—DILLON BROS.—Hayden & Hetherton—LADIES' BAND.
Revival of the Thrilling Drama, THE FATAL CARD.

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UNDER ROOF. ALWAYS COMFORTABLE.
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GREATEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN TOWN.
Guille, the Wonderful Tenor. Lew Dockstader, as "Billy Mason," and 6 other great acts.
Special Decoration Day Matinee, 2:30.
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Madison, near State. Tel. Main 2198.
A Cool House and a Warm Show.
2 Grand Performances Every Day—2 and 8.
THE RADLEY-BARTIN BALL, THE SILLY TRIAL, and BEAUTIFUL EGYPT.
PRICES—10c, 20c, 30c.

WEST SIDE BALL PARK.
BASE BALL TODAY.
TWO GAMES—10:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
...Baltimore vs. Chicago...

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Last Week.
Continued Success of the Comedian.
DIGBY BELL IN THE HOOSIER DOCTOR
By Augustus Thomas, Author of "Alabama," "In Mizzoura," etc.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1897.

IF ANSON cannot infuse new life into his colts, why not try the services of a veterinary surgeon?

ANSON'S colts have the opportunity of their lives today. They can lose two games instead of one.

INTEREST in today's road races will be divided between the list of prize-winners and the list of injured.

WHAT has become of that fleet of airships? Has the inventor exhausted the springs of his imagination?

THE weather man ought to let up long enough to give the people a chance to insert a claim for Chicago as a summer resort.

EVERY bicycle rider who goes out at night without a lamp on his wheel convicts himself of premeditated disregard of life and limb. He should be instantly arrested.

ANOTHER daughter of the Chinese millionaire, Ah Fong, is said to have "captured" an American husband. The young man must be artful to give rise to the impression that he is the "captured" party.

GENERAL BUTTERWORTH sounded a solemn note of warning in his Memorial day speech in Philadelphia, that corruption in politics was endangering the republic. The Springfield Legislature should ponder over his words.

THE support of the Yerkes telescope has succumbed to the weight and it will take all summer to repair it. The support of the other Yerkes far-reaching instrument now in course of construction at Springfield is expected to collapse this week so utterly that it can never be repaired.

PRINCE CONSTANTINE must be having a hard time of it if he cannot even set out to take his own life without being forced to beat a retreat. It is reported that "he wanted to blow out his brains, but his officers refused to permit him." Apparently he consulted his officers on the important question first. The Prince is liberally supplied with death-dealing instruments, and it was possible for him to take a mean advantage of his suite and destroy himself before his officers could know of his purpose. But being a confiding Prince he seems to have broached the matter as an affair of state, and he must have been deeply humiliated to find that his officers differed with him radically as to the wisdom of his policy. But fortunately the Prince is not an obstinate son of the monarch and gave way to the persuasive eloquence of his attendants. He is thus able to "live to fight another day."

THE bicycle seems to be making too rapid strides into the field of utility. It invaded avenues of trade very soon after its use became general, and it has proved a valuable factor in many lines of business, but there is danger that its enthusiastic advocates will push its claims for availability too far. This menace is obvious in an incident reported from Elizabethport, N. J., where a funeral procession consisted of two carriages and fifteen bicycles. The properly solemn aspect of this occasion could not fail to be marred by a succession of mourners on wheels. Such a cortège requires all elements of mischance to be eliminated as far as possible, and bicycles are so prone to have various things happen to them at inopportune moments that they are decidedly out of place at a funeral. One punctured tire at such a time would be sure to create the greatest confusion, where all things should be staid and calm, and the imagination can picture many other typical bicycle calamities any one of which would be fatal to funeral decorum. Surely a line must be drawn for bicycles, and let it be drawn at funerals.

THE bronze statue of "The Bacchante," whose highly unmillinered condition was a source of such poignant distress to the chaste sentiments of Boston, has been taken away from the public library of that city by Architect McKim. A more serious question now arises—what will he do with her? The other cities of the nation which have been indulging such unrestrained glee over Boston's discomfiture will now have cause for anxiety until the final disposition of the bronzed creature is settled. What library will McKim try to break into next? If he is amenable to a suggestion, he would do well to try some more fitting place of exposure for his undraped creation than a public library. An atmosphere of calm and unvexed thought is one of the traditional attributes of a library, and if there are to be embellishments of art they should be confined to figures suggestive of the domain of literature. As far as reported Mr. McKim's sportive young person betrays no signs of extensive association with the world of letters. She seems to have aroused a distinct belief in the minds of all who have gazed on her unrestrained outlines that she typifies a perverted sense of a "jolly, good time," and her influence in a sequestered place designed for the accommodation of the studious appears to have been of a sadly diverting nature. Mr. McKim is sure to have a succession of annoying rebuffs if he insists on parading the young woman through public libraries. Her future is naturally a concern of much solicitude to him, and he should take some time for deliberation until the sentiments of the various communities can be sounded. In the meantime he could give her a much needed outing at some Eastern summer resort, where her wardrobe would not be conspicuously out of place.

THE effort of a museum manager in New York to obtain Elixur Sage as an attraction seems at first a cruel invasion of the unfortunate man's domestic privacy. But the cause of the manager's offer suggests another aspect of the case which decidedly softens the apparent harshness of the proposition. Elixur Sage, it will be remembered, is a nephew of Russell Sage, the New York millionaire, and some time ago mortgaged his homestead in Illinois to his uncle for a loan of $50. The effort to pay back this money on the appointed time and avert foreclosure of the mortgage, which he knew otherwise would be inevitable, cost Elixur every ounce of his working strength, cost his family most of the necessities of life, drove the distracted wife to attempted suicide, forced the invalid son into the poorhouse in the hope that there he would get at least sustaining food, which could not be provided at home, and finally cost the life of this son a few days after the obligation, by an almost superhuman effort, involving every form of deprivation, was discharged. But all these circumstances do not make Elixur Sage a fitting object for exposure in a museum, unless his self-sacrifice be rated so rare that he would be an object of curiosity to the public. The episode is unique chiefly because the creditor in the case was a kinsman so rich that he can hardly count his millions and yet so devoid of human sympathy that he insisted on his pound of flesh even at the cost of human lives. The inexorable Shylock was eager to see the knife take the life blood of Antonio. Russell Sage, perhaps, would not enjoy so violent a death, but he was content that the life blood of his debtor kinsfolk should be sapped if the process be slow enough that cause and effect would not be too conspicuously shown. If Elixur Sage goes into a museum Russell Sage will be the man actually on exhibition, and perhaps it would be salutary to the public that such an exhibition be made and made as conspicuously as possible.

A WORD OF WARNING.

The Marquette club has adopted resolutions declaring that—

> The new street railroad bills are but the old ones in disguise, and the provisions are equally vicious and menacing to the rights of the people of Chicago to govern themselves and protect their own public property from plunder by rapacious corporations. They are the product of an unholy alliance between bribers and boodlers.

The club states also that any member who votes for the legislation favored by Yerkes will "prove himself false to his constituency and to his oath of office to protect the people of this State in their rights and their property."

The eighty-five members of the House who voted for the Allen bill should understand that these are not idle words. They are not merely the sentiments of the members of the Marquette club. They are the sentiments of all Chicagoans except those who belong to the Yerkes-Allerton crowd.

If the Allen bill is amended in the Senate so as to suit Yerkes' purposes better, as is expected, and the members who passed the Allen bill vote for those amendments, they must take it for granted that they will be denounced as perjured boodlers. That denunciation will not be for a few weeks. It will last as long as they live.

Every Chicagoan will believe those members have been bribed to violate their oaths of office. The existence of any other motive will be laughed at. No Chicagoan will hesitate to say what he thinks, publicly and privately, at mass-meetings and in conversation.

Members who do not care to subject themselves to a pelting storm of public indignation which will last indefinitely should fight shy of Yerkes and all his works. Instead of voting to give him three millions and more of city revenues a year they should vote to let the city have it.

NO CONFIRMATION NEEDED.

According to a Washington dispatch in yesterday's TRIBUNE "a high official" declares that—

> Secretary Gage's speech at Cincinnati is an authorized declaration of the policy of the administration. You can say officially that a full synopsis of the speech was submitted to the President and fully approved by him before the Secretary of the Treasury left Washington. It can therefore be taken in every sense as an official utterance, and it represents to that extent the general financial policy of the administration.

This assurance was unnecessary, for the Secretary spoke to the Commercial clubs as follows:

> "I called on the President and said to him: 'I am going to meet the representatives of four cities, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and Boston,'" Mr. Gage said.
>
> "President McKinley replied: 'I am glad to have you go. I said if I go there I want to be at liberty to say one thing. I want to be able to say to that body of men that the administration now in power and charged with the responsibilities that rest upon it is fully conscious of the mission imposed upon it by the people in November last—viz.: To establish the revenue of the United States upon a basis which would support the government in an economical administration of public affairs; and, second, to establish the finances of the United States upon a sound and enduring basis. [Long applause.] He said: 'Mr. Gage, that is the thing for you to say—the thing that I want you to say.'"

This was the part of Mr. Gage's address which was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers. All his hearers understood that this message came direct from the President.

The same "high official" also informs THE TRIBUNE correspondent that—

> Not only is it true that Secretary Gage speaks for the administration, but his declaration of policy and the way in which he put it is so particularly satisfactory to all concerned that it is to be published in document form and sent out to the country under the direction of the National Republican committee. Members of Congress, Cabinet officers, and others who read the speech have been delighted with it. They say that it stamps Secretary Gage not only as a financier, but as a statesman and public speaker of the first rank. It is therefore proposed to circulate hundreds of thousands of copies of it all over the country for the purpose of showing that the administration proposes to redeem all its promises and will follow out the line laid down by the Secretary of first securing adequate revenue and the reforming of the finances in such a way as to continue the prosperity which a protective tariff bill and ample revenue will inaugurate.

This is an excellent idea. Too wide circulation cannot be given to the statements made for the administration by the Secretary of the Treasury. The assurances made by him that the mandate of the people last November will be carried out fully and that abundant prosperity will ensue have redoubled weight when they are made by a cautious, conservative man like Mr. Gage. He is neither optimist nor pessimist, but a cool, sagacious reader of the future.

GIVE COUNTRY MERCHANTS LOW RATES.

The Western railroads will be asked this week to sell special tickets at reduced rates—a little more than half fare—for two weeks during the spring and for as many during the fall to country merchants who visit this city for the purpose of laying in their stocks of goods.

These merchants can buy mileage books, as commercial travelers do, but they do not want to invest so much money in something they will use so seldom. They make but a few trips in a year, and those are generally for the purpose of laying in their spring and fall stocks of goods.

The country merchants are good customers of the railroads. If those merchants had bought more liberally during the last four years the railroads would be in a more prosperous condition than they are, therefore the roads ought to grant the concession which is asked for.

Special rates are made gladly by the roads to fairs, conventions, and other gatherings. They ought to be much more willing to make such rates for the benefit of the tens of thousands of merchants and other shippers, who are the great freight-payers on the Western roads.

The railways will be double gainers by authorizing the sale of these special tickets. Their low price will stimulate travel, which will result in increased freight shipments, for the merchants will buy more liberally when they have an opportunity to come personally to Chicago and inspect the stocks of the wholesalers.

The National Association of Merchants and Travelers agrees to guarantee the roads against all losses which they may sustain on account of a misuse of these special tickets. It will pay full fare for every one not used by a bona fide merchant. Various precautions are suggested which will make fraud impossible.

The railroads admit that the proffered guarantee will protect them. They admit also that the relations between the railroads and the merchants, who give them so much business, should be close and cordial. But they allege that "what is granted to Chicago must be granted to other commercial centers in which are merchants who might not be so careful to protect our interests."

If the roads are asked to grant other cities what it is proposed they shall grant Chicago they should do so, provided the same guarantees are given them. If such guarantees are not given they will be under no obligation to do anything for other places. But even without guarantees they will find it to their interest to cheapen the cost of travel to their best customers.

FORAKER AND CHICAGO POOLING BILLS.

It appears from a St. Louis dispatch that—

> The Merchants' Exchange has received an invitation issued by E. P. Wilson, Commissioner of the Cincinnati Freight Bureau; James S. Davant, Commissioner of the Memphis Freight Bureau; and N. B. Kelly, Freight Commissioner of the Trades League of Philadelphia, to send a delegate to a meeting to be held in Cincinnati on June 8 for the purpose of considering the question of pooling and of formulating such measures in connection with the Foraker bill or other legislation now pending in Congress as would seem best suited to meet the requirements of present conditions, and at the same time will be fair and equitable alike to the merchants of the country and the railroads.

If those who attend this meeting represent the shippers only they may not look with special disfavor upon the Foraker bill. They object most to discriminations, and many believe pooling will do away with cut rates for favored parties. But advances in rates do not disturb the shippers specially, for those rates are not paid by them but by producers or consumers.

But if those who attend this conference have at heart the interests of the whole people they will denounce and do all in their power to defeat the Foraker bill. They will do so because it contemplates the substitution of monopoly for competition. It proposes to free the roads from public control and make them the masters of the people.

There is a curious similarity in many respects between the Foraker bill at Washington and the Humphrey bills at Springfield. The latter were designed to make the street railroad corporations of Chicago and other Illinois cities independent of municipal control, and put them in a position where they could rob the city of millions of revenue and extort unjust fares from its citizens. The former is designed to enable the committees of railroad Presidents, with headquarters in Wall street, to fleece the people under color of law.

Humphrey is not the author of the measures which bear his name. They were drafted by Yerkes' lawyers. Foraker did not write the bill he has fathered. New York lawyers wrote it for him. They will also furnish him the points for his speech when he defends his bantling in the Senate.

It is not difficult to conjecture the motives which induced Humphrey to offer and advocate the Yerkes bill to despoil Chicago. Senator Foraker has identified himself with a measure the success of which will hand the citizens of his own State of Ohio over to the Wall street managers of the railroads, to be dealt with as sheep are dealt with by the shearers. They will be able to bleat a protest and nothing more.

The Ohioans may not realize the fact yet that the Foraker bill is a bill to tax them. They may not understand that its aim is to allow the roads to "charge all the traffic will bear." Competition will cease to regulate rates. The Interstate Commission will have no effectual power over them. The roads will be the masters. The producers and consumers will be their servants.

The Ohio papers, for some reason, do not seem to have tried to explain to their readers what the Foraker bill really is. Those readers will find out speedily what it is if it becomes a law. Then they will ask themselves why their Senator helped to put it on the statute books.

Why should Senator Foraker be the friend of the railroad interests of Wall street and the enemy of the interests of his own people? No one can imagine that he is governed by the motives which have actuated Humphrey. The Senator from Ohio is arbitrary, hot-headed, willful, and a little given to bulldozing, but he is not the kind of man whom the pet arguments of Yerkes would influence.

It is true that Senator Foraker has had bitter fights with some of the Ohio politicians. He may cherish ill-will toward them yet and be ready to deal them blows. But what can he have against the people of the State of Ohio that he should seek to put it in the power of the railroads to "yerk" them? Why should he do gratuitously for the steam railroads what Illinois legislators are doing, confident of future payments, for the Chicago street railroads?

But the delegates who are to assemble at Cincinnati next week need not concern themselves about Foraker's motives. All they have to do is to examine his bill and also any other railroad bill which may be pending in Congress. There is one other bill, prepared in Chicago and introduced by Senator Cullom, which the delegates should read.

This bill allows the roads to make five-year pooling contracts. Foraker's allows them to make perpetual contracts. The former empowers the Interstate Commission to fix maximum and minimum rates in all cases—whether roads make agreements with each other or do not do so. The latter simply authorizes the commission to disapprove of rates specified in agreements entered into by the roads, but does not empower the commission to fix rates under any circumstances.

The Foraker bill allows the railroads to appeal from an order of disapproval made by the commission. The Chicago bill allows the railroads to appeal to the courts if dissatisfied with the rates fixed by the commission, and it empowers shippers or producers to do so if they think the rates too high. That gives both sides a chance to be heard.

The same bill provides also that if the courts decide that a rate is unreasonable—too high or too low—they must proceed to make a reasonable rate. They must not reverse and remand, with instructions to the commissioners to try their luck again. That would mean more litigation, possibly. The controversy must be disposed of then and there by the judicial branch of the government.

THE TRIBUNE has never believed in railroad pooling. It has faith in free competition. It may hurt a road here and there under exceptional circumstances, but is a blessing to the community. If any pooling measure is to be adopted, however, the Chicago bill is as much to be preferred to the Foraker production as daylight is to darkness. The latter would hand the people over, tied hand and foot, to the tender mercies of the railroads. The former would make the courts the final arbiters and enable every one to appeal to them.

It is to be hoped that when this subject comes up for consideration Senator Cullom will be found favoring the Chicago instead of the Foraker measure, if he should favor any pooling bill. Thus far he has resisted whatever pressure the railroads could bring to bear. He has kept in touch with the people of Illinois. He knows that they believe in railroad competition and he has not antagonized their beliefs. It would be unreasonable to imagine that he will change his position now and act contrary to the wishes and the welfare of his constituents.

COMMISSIONER CALHOUN'S REPORT.

The forecast of the report of the Ruiz case, printed in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE, is undoubtedly correct. No other outcome could have been expected to such a one-sided investigation. So far as any satisfactory result from the Ruiz investigation is concerned Mr. Calhoun might as well have staid at home, for he can add nothing of any importance to statements which had been made already by Consul General Lee and the newspaper correspondents. The commission can only find that Ruiz after his arrest was kept incommunicado nearly thirteen days in violation of treaty rights, that he went to prison an active, healthy, strong man, and that at the end of the time mentioned he was taken out a corpse and that there were wounds on the head sufficient to have caused death. How those wounds were inflicted cannot be satisfactorily determined by evidence because from the time he was first imprisoned and until his death the knowledge of his condition was confined to the prison authorities and guards, who are Spaniards. Those who were in any way responsible would not incriminate themselves by testifying he came to death by violence. Those who were not responsible and were only eye witnesses would not dare to charge their associates with having killed the prisoner. Others confined in the jail as prisoners knew they would forfeit their lives if they told the truth. So the investigation was superfluous, as it was long ago anticipated it would be.

For this reason it is to be hoped that Mr. Calhoun's mission was not confined to an investigation into the cause of Ruiz's death. All he can establish is a violation of treaty rights in that case, and that is of little consequence, as Spain has been suffered to violate treaty rights over and over again in the last two years without interference of any sort. It is to be hoped when he arrives at Washington the latter part of this week he will be able to make a comprehensive report upon the whole situation as he found it, so that the President may have a sound and intelligent basis for action. He has been in the island long enough to know the exact situation and just what Spain has accomplished and the insurgents have accomplished. He has had every advantage in the way of informing himself, and unless Consul General Lee, the American Consuls, and all the American correspondents, without an exception, have been deceived, Mr. Calhoun will have to report that Spain cannot put down this revolution and that in his opinion the time has come when this government should intervene and stop the inhuman savagery of which Spain is guilty.

Mr. Calhoun's report therefore will be eagerly awaited. If it shall follow the lines indicated there will not be the shadow of an excuse for any further delay. So far as that is concerned the time during which he has been in Cuba has been time wasted. This government should have intervened over a year ago, not only in the interests of common humanity but in the interests of the life and property of American citizens and the commercial industry of the United States.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

Last week the National Bimetallic league of France held its annual meeting, at which the Secretary reported that the election of President McKinley had given great hope to bimetallists and added that—

> The English horizon is less dark than asserted. The presence of the American delegates in Paris may greatly hasten a solution of the question. France and America could easily come to an agreement if England was inclined to a serious effort in favor of silver, and Germany would follow her example. It is upon this that the question of international bimetallism, therefore, depends for its practical solution.

At a banquet given to the league delegates, which was attended by the Americans, Premier Meline delivered an address. He stated that France alone could not settle the bimetallic question, the coöperation of other powers being needed.

> But the United States had now brought the matter before Europe in a decisive way by sending commissioners whose ability and knowledge of the subject enabled them to speak with authority. France, under these circumstances, will support the efforts of the United States for the success of a great cause.

But these complimentary remarks do not touch that point on which everything depends. What is to be the intrinsic value of the silver coins as compared with that of the gold coins of corresponding face value? Is the ratio to be based on the assumption that 33 or more ounces of silver are equivalent in value to one ounce of gold? The free coinage of silver might be maintained were such a ratio adopted.

The purchasing power of the bullion in each piece of money of the same face value—whether gold or silver—must be about the same, therefore the ratio of 16 to 1 is impossible. It would result at once in silver monometallism. Gold would drop out of sight as money until the production of silver declined vastly so as to raise its gold price or until the production of gold increased fourfold or more, thus cheapening it in relation to silver.

But can England be induced to make "a serious effort in favor of silver"? Is it possible to get the consent of England to bimetallism at any ratio? The fluctuations in the value of silver, tending always downward, may deter her. English merchants are inconvenienced by the fluctuations in exchange with silver-using nations, but they see the number of those nations decreasing. Japan has given up the silver standard. South American countries are preparing to do so.

Nevertheless an honest, earnest effort should be made to secure European coöperation in the establishment of some international ratio for silver which will enable it to be used safely for monetary purposes more extensively than at present.

President McKinley's commissioners must be patient and persistent. They must study the situation carefully. It may be that when they return they will be able to report that they see good reasons for calling an international conference.

THE DUTY OF BUSINESS-MEN.

In his speech to the members of the commercial clubs of Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, and St. Louis last week Secretary Gage gave them to understand clearly that the administration was not unmindful of its duty. It is attending to the revenue question now and will attend to the currency question later on.

But the Secretary did not stop there. He admonished his hearers that they, too, had a duty to perform. That duty, he stated, was to do their part—

> To help those charged with legislative and administrative duties. Do not let the inertia engendered by fear and distrust creep over you. We have been passing through a period of great trial, and nobly we have endured the strain. The future is not dark with forebodings. It is illuminated with rational hope.

The Secretary admitted that "depression and despondency are natural after a severe trial," such as the country has been passing though, but he pleaded with the businessmen to whom he spoke to have "faith and courage," which lead "to conquest and victory," and shun distrust, which "paralyzes and destroys."

When the Secretary declared that—

> Depression and despondency are natural after severe trial, but the future is not fraught with foreboding. It is alight with rational hope. If we will help the government with loyal support we may look forward with courage and confidence to a future prosperous and as bright in the industrial activities, the material success, and the social progress of the people of our country as we may humbly hope there lies in the mind of a beneficent God a fixed purpose towards the American people,

his audience cheered him again and again. It remains for them to act on his advice. If the business-men to whom he spoke will talk and act courageously they will do much to hasten that happier day the Secretary anticipates so confidently. The business-men must hold up the hands of the administration, which is doing all it can for them.

FILLING FOR THE LAKE-FRONT PARK.

The South Park bill which is tied up in the Senate on a motion to reconsider is not the measure to authorize the issue of five millions in bonds. It is the one which grants to the park board all rights which the State may have to the submerged lands in the outer harbor, which it is proposed to fill up and use for park purposes.

When the desired consent has been obtained the board can proceed to utilize the material from the drainage channel which is being wasted now. But if that consent is not obtained until two years hence the value of half a million dollars' worth of filling will be lost.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed the Senate comes up Tuesday. That motion will be defeated with ease and the bill sent to the House. But as the Legislature adjourns Friday the measure will have to be pushed vigorously or it will fail, not because of any opposition to it but because of lack of time.

The Chicago members should work individually and collectively for this bill. They should explain to the country members that it simply gives the park the title to some submerged lands and that its passage now will save the taxpayers of the park district $500,000 and enable them to have the use of their new park much sooner.

When the members of the House come to understand that a great loss to the taxpayers will be occasioned if the drainage canal filling, which is now being dumped and wasted far out in the lake, cannot be used to help fill the pond on the Lake Front they will be for the bill. It should be allowed to reach the Governor by Friday.

HIGH FREIGHT RATES IN KANSAS.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners of Kansas is about to send a letter to the Kansas roads asking for reductions in the freight rates on certain articles. They will be requested, for instance, to charge 5 per cent less on cattle, 15 per cent less on grain, and 20 per cent less on coal.

A Topeka dispatch states it is not expected that this proposition will be accepted by the roads. Probably not. They will not lower their rates until they are forced to do so. There is no doubt, however, that those rates are too high now. That is the case with rates generally west of the Missouri.

In the Dakotas, in Nebraska, and in Kansas the roads aim to charge all the traffic will bear. Sometimes they make a mistake and charge rather more than it will bear. That is one reason why the Kansans are seeking so eagerly now for new and cheaper outlets for their products. It costs so much to reach the Atlantic that they are endeavoring to reach the Gulf of Mexico. They hope for a north and south road to traverse their State, the Dakotas, Oklahoma, and Texas which shall give them cheaper transportation.

If the people do not get relief from oppressive rates in one way they will in another way. Therefore the roads should yield gracefully. They should remember what happened in Illinois and neighboring States over twenty years ago. The rates charged were too high. The roads were offensively dictatorial.

The Granger party sprang into existence. It dictated legislation which was far harsher than the railroads would have been subjected to if they had been only half decent. At present there is little trouble about local rates in Illinois. The Railroad Commissioners have done their duty pretty well. They have never been hard on the roads, but have not let the roads skin the people.

No Precedents for It.

It is an encouraging proof of the growth of liberal ideas that so strongly partisan a Republican organ as the Iowa State Register should advise its party to concede to the opposition the Judgeship of the Supreme Court, which is to be filled at the November election. The bench consists of six men, all of whom are Republicans except Judge Kinne, whose term is about expiring, and an active canvass for the Republican nomination has already begun. The Register not only believes that it is unwise in a judicial sense to have the court composed entirely of Republicans, but also in a party sense. The court is called upon to decide many matters which are more or less political in their bearings, and opposition politicians are every ready to take advantage of the opportunity thus presented, while with even only one Democrat concurring the force of the political argument is broken. In a recent case Judge Kinne, who is now acting as Chief Justice according to the system of rotation, concurred in a decision bearing on a railroad controversy which had figured as a political question, and this concurrence removed the basis for agitation which would have been afforded by a purely Republican decision.—N. Y. Post (Dem.).

[As a theory this is all right, but the discouraging thing is the scarcity of Democratic precedents for so doing. The rule of the Democratic party is to grab every office in sight or grasp at all times and circumstances. It acts on the theory that Democrats alone should have office.—Ed.].

THE suspension of Coxey's paper, Sound Money, shows that Editor Coxey managed to get the hang of the journalistic business at last.

MR. THOMAS BAYARD, late of England, expects to remain a considerable time in this country and may eventually settle down here.

ALL is explained. Prince Constantine smokes the nasty little things.

IF Sugar Trustee Havemeyer looks like all his portraits as printed in the New York papers he has more ugly features about him than any man now before the public.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Premature Conclusion.

"That was my cousin George I was out driving with yesterday afternoon. You ought to see him manage a team. He is the most expert driver with one hand I ever saw."

"Drove with one hand, did he, Miss Julia? I think I understand."

"Sir! He talked to me with the other one. He is deaf and dumb."

Voice from the Other Side.

"Who's dat howlin' swell dat passed us, 'Lizy Jane?" demanded 'Rastus.

"How d'ye suppose I know?" said she.

"All white dudes look alike to me."

Suggesting a Way.

"But when I know the giantess is only six and a half feet high," said the new press agent of the circus and menagerie, "how am I going to stretch her up to eight feet?"

"I guess you'll have to write her up," replied the proprietor of the show, shrugging his shoulders.

Did Look Like It.

"Back up your judgment, if you think that's the horse that will win out," jeeringly remarked the dirty, greasy spectator at the races. "Money talks, and I'm mighty nigh made of money today."

"You do seem to be rather a filthy looker," assented the other man, looking him over.

Uncle Allen's Theory.

"It's barely possible," observed Uncle Allen Sparks, "that John Wanamaker, like a shrewd buyer, is merely running down the prosperity of the country from force of habit. He may be expecting to invest largely in it."

Suspicious Circumstance.

MRS. Chugwater—"Josiah, here's a box of fruit Aunt Rachel has sent us by express from Tennessee. Doesn't it look nice?"

Mr. Chugwater—"Yes, it looks fine enough, but it can't be of much account. The baggagemen don't seem to have eaten quite half of it."

On Certain Conditions.

"The fine will be $3 and costs," announced the police magistrate.

"I'm willing to make it $10 and costs, 'Squire," said the scorcher, "if you'll have it entered in the printed record that I was going twenty miles an hour and my machine was a Greased Lightning, geared to 84."

PERSONALS.

Dr. William Thomson, a brother of President Thomson of the Pennsylvania railroad, has been made Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

Marie Lehmann, who accompanied her sister Lilli Lehmann on her recent visit to this country, has returned to Vienna, where she was for many years a singer in the Royal Opera-House. It is said by the Vienna newspapers that negotiations have been opened for her reëngagement at that institution.

The last remaining granddaughter of Alexander von Humboldt, Mathilde von Humboldt, died a few weeks ago in Rome. She was born in 1830 in Ottmachau, in Silesia, the ancient family seat. She lived in Coblentz and Ottmachau till her mother's death, when she removed to Rome, where she was the leading spirit of the German colony and well known as a friend of young artists of talent.

"Once upon a time," says the Boston Herald, "Senator Cameron called upon President Lincoln at the White House in behalf of an applicant for a consulate who was a particularly pestiferous person to him. 'Where do you want to have him sent?' asked the President. There was a large globe in the room. The Pennsylvania Senator put one arm around it as far as he could reach, and said: 'I do not know what my finger is on, but send him there.' And he was sent."

Speaking of the proposed tax of $1 a year on bicycles, the Philadelphia Ledger says: "Nobody clamors for good roads so loudly and persistently as the riders of bicycles, and good roads cost money. It is only fair that the bicyclers should help pay for the improvements they demand, and $1 a year is a very light tax for that purpose, especially since comparatively few of the riders are called upon to pay any other tax. The principle is the same as the tolls on a turnpike, which, as a rule, are paid cheerfully in recognition of the fact that the turnpike company maintains a much better road than the common highways which run near it and are free to everybody."

Dean Farrar thus describes Oliver Wendell Holmes when he made his last visit to England in 1886: "He was an old man, and his diminutive figure perhaps showed that he could never have had great physical strength. It is a fatiguing thing to go over the Abbey, and he undoubtedly felt tired, and was glad to get back to my house for a cup of tea. But he has recorded the intense pleasure the visit gave him, and he told me that he thought those two hours 'in the great Temple of Silence and Reconciliation' were among the most interesting he had ever spent. He mentions also the curious fact that we are often more struck by little things than by great. 'Amidst the imposing recollections of the ancient edifice,' he writes, 'one impressed me in the inverse ratio of its importance. The Archdeacon pointed out the little holes on the stones (of the cloister benches), where the boys of the choir (he should have said of the Monastic School) used to play marbles before America was discovered—probably centuries before, it may be. It is a strangely impressive glimpse of a living past, like the graffiti of Pompeii.'"

A Stimulus to Endeavor.

If the will of the late Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor, is carried out, the benefactors of humanity will not hereafter go unrewarded.

By this will a trust fund of some eight million dollars is created, the income of which is to be divided into five parts for distribution among those who in five different departments of endeavor shall have rendered the greatest service to humanity during the year.

The five classes of service to be rewarded are the most important invention or discovery in physics, in chemistry, and in medicine, the most distinguished idealistic work in literature, and, lastly, one-fifth goes to "the person who has worked the most or best for advancing the fraternization of all nations and for abolishing or diminishing the standing armies, as well as for the forming or propagation of committees of peace."

As the estimated income of the fund will be about $240,000 the prizes will be worth winning and the offer suggests a most interesting competition. It would be interesting to test the probable working of this bequest by deciding who have been the five greatest benefactors of humanity during the last year.—Ex.

Will Turkey Be Allowed to Keep Greek Thessaly?

It seems hardly conceivable that the very powers which gave Thessaly to Greece by the Berlin treaty can now allow it to be given back, but as it was England who forced on the Berlin treaty, so now it would seem to depend on England whether much interest is shown in its being observed; and if Turkey announces her intention to stay in Thessaly who is going to drive her out? Lord Salisbury might withdraw from the concert, but that, unless it was a forerunner of a policy of isolated and aggressive action, would only leave the other powers to do what they liked. On the whole, cool observers in England feel that the proceedings of the concert—the massacre of the Armenians, the blockade of Crete, the invasion and ruin of Greece—have brought Europe no nearer a peaceful settlement of the Eastern question than it was two years ago. In a recent French caricature Lord Salisbury and M. Hanotaux are represented as commiserating one another with glum faces and sighing, "As long as they fight it's all right. But when peace comes——"—Ex.

A Syndicate Scheme to Buy Cuba for 300 Millions.

The story that a syndicate has been formed to buy Cuba for say $300,000,000, the money to be guaranteed to Spain by the United States, and the island to be worked by the syndicate "for all it is worth," may not be true, but there is no more doubt that such a syndicate could be formed to raise $100,000,000 for the Nicaragua Canal concession on similar terms. This was the plan at one time of capitalists in New York, and one gentleman connected with that enterprise informed us that he expected to put in $5,000 and take out $1,000,000. He died, unfortunately, before the guarantee of the United States could be secured, and it never has been secured yet. The difficulty with syndicates of this kind lies in getting the United States to take the risk while the syndicate reaps the profits. If the Cuban question is to be settled by the United States, and all the risks and liabilities are to be assumed by the United States, why should a syndicate be called in to pocket the Cuban surplus?—New York Post

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Those guns that were stolen from West Point the other day are probably of the disappearing type.

"Will you please tell me," said little Miss Citman to the farmer, "which are the cows that give the beef tea?"—Judge.

"I thought you said, Grumpy, that you would never allow your wife to ride a wheel?" "So I did; but she happened to hear of it."—Detroit Free Press.

Harry—"You say Maude sings like an angel. Why, I never heard her sing at all!" Penelope—"True; but did you ever hear an angel sing?"—Harlem Life.

Doctor—"Have you kept the patient warm?" Nurse—"Yes, sir; he is wrapped in double blankets and has a coat on his tongue."—Philadelphia Record.

Tatters (cheerfully)—"Good mornin'!" Farmer—"It wouldn't be good mornin' if I offered ye work." Tatters—"Naw; de word 'ud be more like good day, den."—Judge.

"They say the Turkish warships are hopelessly old-fashioned." "Possibly; but the officers seem to be up to date. I see that they succeeded in running three ships aground."—Puck.

Mrs. Dahlgren—"Ah, Mr. Phipps, I saw you in church last Sunday." Mr. Phipps—"Yes, it rained, you know. Was that the reason you were there, too?"—Cleveland Leader.

Tommie—"Auntie, mamma bought me a pair of gloves today." Auntie—"Did she, Tommie? What are they, kids?" Tommie—"No, indeed; they're men's."—Harper's Bazar.

She—"Is the bicycle taking the place of the horse in Paris?" He—"No, indeed. There isn't any old bicycle that was ever made that is good enough to eat."—Yonkers Statesman.

Bertha—"And you permitted him to kiss you, Ethel—" How was I to prevent it? His face was so near mine, you know, that I couldn't see what he was about."—Boston Transcript.

Wiggins—"What makes you so certain of Bawler's patriotism?" "Why, he just boils over with indignation when he hears of the wrongs of foreigners that we have no interest in!"—Truth.

Freshy—"Professor, is it ever possible to take the greater from the less?" Professor Potterby—"There is a pretty close approach to it when the conceit is taken out of a freshman."—Indianapolis Journal.

Reason to Be Thankful.—"Was your office-seeking trip to Washington a success?" "Yes, in a way." "You got a place?" "No. But my present employers didn't dock me for the time it took to make the journey."—Washington Star.

Visitor (in insane asylum)—"What is the nature of that poor fellow's hallucination?" Keeper—"He thinks that he invented the various terms used by golf-players." "Of course, it isn't true?" "O, no! He is merely a lunatic, not an idiot!"—Puck.

"Thou art fairer than the day?" he cried, with a poet's fervor. The warm color suffused her cheek. "Fairer than the eight-hour day!" she asked eagerly, for she had been taught to think that very fair indeed to all parties concerned.—Detroit Journal.

He—"They tell me your husband is a great artist." She—"That he is. He painted a picture of some onions for the last exhibition, and they were so natural that the committee put them on the top line, so that people wouldn't smell them."—Yonkers Statesman.

"My wife," said the young man in earnest tones, "is a jewel!" "They all say that," said the elderly man, speaking apparently to the wall. "But I know. Of course you won't believe it, but she rides on my bicycle all over the place without offering me a single suggestion."—Indianapolis Journal.

"No, thank you," said the young man who is poor but ambitious; "I do not think I will go to the Jail next Sunday and assist in singing hymns with the prisoners." "Why not?" "I'm afraid it will have a tendency to make me envious. When I think of the luxury with which some of the cells are furnished it's exceedingly hard to be content with a fifth-story hall bedroom."—Washington Star.

In a Glasgow car was an aged Irishman, who held a pipe in his mouth. The conductor told him he could not smoke, but he paid no heed. Presently the guard came into the car and said with a show of irritation: "Didn't I tell you you couldn't smoke in this car?" "Well, I'm not smoking." "You've got a pipe in your mouth." "So I have me feet in me boots," replied Pat, "but I'm not walking."—Scottish Nights.

A New York par

BEER TAX WILL LOSE

Majority of Senate Seems Against the Increase.

COMMITTEE IS FOR IT.

Photographs of Representatives Kept on File.

WHITE HOUSE EXTENSION.

Gen. J. M. Wilson Has a Plan for Separate Building.

OTHER GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., May 30.—[Special.]—All the indications now point to the defeat of the beer tax in the Senate. The Republican members of the Finance committee, however, are united for it. They will submit to the Senate the strongest possible arguments in favor of the increase of the tax from $1, the present rate, to $1.44, the rate in the Senate bill. They will show that this emergency internal revenue tax, like the corresponding customs duty on tea, is absolutely necessary to make up for the loss of revenue caused by advance importations. It is notorious that no additional revenue will be derived from wool, sugar, or any one of a dozen articles of importation which have been rushed from abroad in anticipation of higher duties. The Republicans on the Finance committee will show that the $10,000,000 from tea and $15,000,000 from beer are absolutely necessary to avoid a deficit the coming fiscal year.

The influences which have been set to work against the proposed increase in the beer tax are beginning to be felt at the capitol. The out-and-out politicians, like T. C. Platt, are against the beer tax for fear of the brewers. They say it would be "bad politics," and as the Democrats have already given notice that they would oppose the beer tax on a party measure, many of the Republicans are beginning to weaken on purely political grounds. Others are against any increase in the internal revenue taxes because an argument for high customs duties is thereby taken away. The beer tax has not yet been made a party measure. T. C. Platt, Cullom, Hanna, and other leaders are against it. It will have to be referred to a caucus, and it is said the administration influence will be thrown against it. The indications now are that the caucus will turn down the Finance committee on this question.

Secretary Gage could dispose of the question if he were asked to advise the Senate. The records of the Treasury Department show that for the fiscal year of 1896 the receipts from fermented liquors were $35,139,141. If the tax were made $2 instead of $1 as at present the Treasury would add $33,000,000 to its receipts without costing the government an extra dollar for collection expenses or entailing the employment of a single additional man.

"It became necessary for our own protection," said Sergeant-at-Arms Russell of the House of Representatives, "to get the photographs of Representatives to avoid being imposed upon by swindlers and forgers. Before we established the system of having a photograph of every member in the House as a means of identification, persons presented themselves at the counter, and, upon the representation that they were members of Congress, in many instances secured the salary and mileage due the Congressman they were personating, at least for the first month. In some cases they were only a few days ahead of the legitimate Congressman, but they took chances against being detected and succeeded in getting away with the funds without being caught.

"Then it was that the present scheme was adopted of sending out to a Congressman's district just as soon as he was elected and having his picture made for use in our gallery at Washington. By this means we are enabled to identify a member just as soon as he comes to the desk and makes a demand for his salary or mileage. In the case of an old and well known member, however, no such precautions are necessary, but we make no distinction and try to keep our photographic collection up to date as far as possible.

"When a new Congressman presents himself at the cashier's desk there is necessarily a few seconds delay while he is being looked up in the photograph gallery by which his identity is made certain and there is no danger of any fraud or cheating when we have the original and his picture face to face. There have been no deceptions practiced in this respect for several Congresses, but the fact that it had been successfully practiced led to the establishment of our present system for identification."

"While I am not getting many applications from my constituents for consular positions abroad," said Representative Cooke of Chicago, "those who have already sent their papers to me are following them up with the most voluminous communications and indorsements as to their fitness to the places they are seeking. Some days my mail shows an accumulation of a couple of hundred letters, all bearing on this question of representing the government abroad, and there seems to be a perfect craze on the subject. These applications are for nearly every post in the diplomatic service, and run from Ambassadors down to Consular Agents and clerks to Consuls. All that can be done, however, is to file these accumulations at the State Department and await developments."

"By a singular coincidence," said Captain Patrick O'Farrell, who was with Grant in all his battles in Virginia, "the first and last stand of the Confederates was made on land belonging to the same man. Bull Run battlefield was on land belonging to Mr. McLean, who owned Appomattox and its famous apple tree. Mr. McLean was a man of peaceful tendencies, and after the first battle of Bull Run he decided to migrate to another part of the State, where there would be less to fear from the ravages and alarms of war. With this end in view he located upon what subsequently proved to be the decisive battlefield of the rebellion, and McLean's house became more noted than Bull Run, where the first meeting between men of the North and South occurred. It seemed as though a fatality attended the efforts of McLean to get away from the contending forces, and after the war closed he could always count upon an interested crowd of auditors, who seemed never to tire hearing the old gentleman tell his troubles in this respect."

A mowing machine will be in order on F street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the capital, if steps are not taken to otherwise dispose of a luxuriant grass crop now growing alongside an excavation for a big sewer.

General John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, has an idea that for a moderate expenditure—say, a quarter of a million dollars—all the objections to the present crowded condition at the White House can be overcome. His plan provides for the construction of a separate building to the eastward, facing the Treasury Department, connection being made with the White House by a covered way. It has been suggested that this building should be of granite and devoted wholly to offices for the President and his official family. Nothing in the way of detailed plans have been formulated, however, for whatever they may be will be governed by the suggestions of the occupant of the White House when the building is to be constructed.

Requirements for space in the new building will be based to some extent upon the office accommodations in the present executive mansion, which are absurdly insufficient. With the possible exception of the President, whose office is fairly adequate to his needs, being an apartment probably thirty feet square, everybody else at the White House is subjected to a crowding process. Secretary Porter's office is nothing more than a coop, and in an ordinary house might be utilized as a hall bedroom. This is also the case with the Cabinet room, which is about one-third the size it should be, and there is only one large room and a hall room like Secretary Porter's for the convenience and accommodation of the clerical force at the White House.

Transfer of the executive offices to another building will enlarge the private quarters of the President by adding three large rooms and two of a moderate size to the space available for the family and their guests. All these rooms are on the second floor of the mansion and their use by the family would make the old pile a much more desirable place of residence. An art gallery and winter garden would be included in the covered way to connect the White House with the proposed addition, the art gallery adjoining the historic apartment known as the East room, with communicating doors between them.

Another feature which commends the proposed plan of General Wilson relates to the accommodation of people who attend receptions at the White House. Under existing conditions the present building is wholly inadequate, and consequently causes great inconvenience to everybody connected with the receptions. By adopting the suggestion of General Wilson people could enter the annex on Executive avenue, facing the Treasury Department, and, leaving coats and wraps behind them, proceed through the covered way into the winter garden, thence to the art gallery, and finally into the East room, where the President and members of the receiving party would await them. From this apartment guests could promenade through the other portions of the White House without being crowded and jammed against each other, and there would be no trouble experienced about making exit through the annex.

An experiment is being tried here which may result in changing the colors of street letter boxes all over this country from a garish red to a silvery hue. Street letter boxes are being painted with aluminum composition, which it is claimed will stand the wear and tear of time and exposure to the elements for at least four years without tarnishing or peeling off. Work is being done at the owners' expense, the boxes being covered with the white material, while across the front will be the words "U. S. Mail" in bright red letters.

It is getting to be a fad among Cabinet officers to clear out the rooms, in which they transact business, of some of the monstrosities called portraits of their predecessors. With a view of utilizing these pictures and their frames for decorative purposes, however, it has been determined to line the walls of the corridors in the various department buildings as far as possible with the pen and ink drawings, photographs, portraits in oil, and crayon sketches of past and gone Cabinet Ministers of Uncle Sam. This plan was first adopted at the War Department, and the example set has proven contagious in the other branches of the public service, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior being the latest converts. When Secretary Bliss took charge of the Interior Department he found his office walls disfigured with dozens of crayon sketches of former Secretaries of the Interior, many of whom have not been heard of in years. Orders were accordingly given that the pictures of the most remote incumbents of the Interior Department should be hung upon the walls in the corridor leading to the Secretary's office. By this arrangement the bleakness of these walls will be somewhat relieved, although nobody pretends that the portraits shown are particularly ornamental or decorative, but they will cover up unsightly cracks and nail holes.

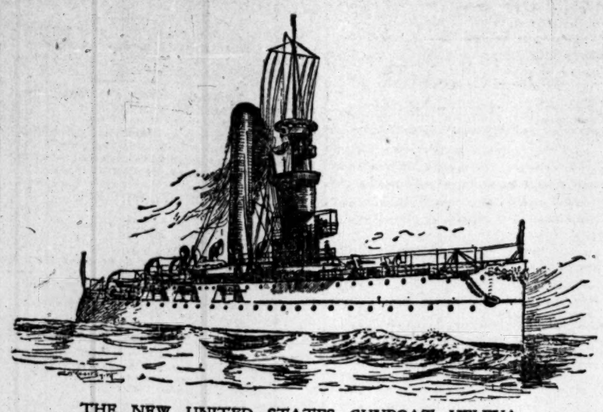
Opponents of the Senate sugar schedule, who have been conducting an informal canvass, say that there are now in the Senate at least forty-seven votes against the sugar paragraph. This is a clear majority, and, in addition, it is said there are quite a number of Senators who are now non-committal, but who admit that they probably will be unable to stand the pressure of public opinion. The chances seem good for beating the trust schedule by a decisive majority. If this is so it will relieve the conference committee of the basis for a long fight, and will materially aid in advancing the date for the passage of the bill.

"We will profit by past experience," said Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional committee, "and when we open the campaign for the Fifty-sixth Congress we will be fully prepared for any emergency that may confront us. Naturally enough there will be considerable discussion in regard to the tariff, and with a view to showing the difference between the Wilson and Dingley bills it is the purpose of our committee to keep the people thoroughly posted on this all-absorbing topic. People want to know all we can communicate to them about this subject, and the main purpose of inaugurating our campaign so much earlier than has been the custom hitherto will be to keep them abreast of all that is transpiring at Washington and elsewhere concerning this matter. It is to be a tariff educational campaign in every sense, and there will not be much difficulty in showing how much more a Dingley bill will benefit the United States in preference to the Democratic measure which was put in force during the last administration."

"Advices which come to me from all over the country," said Controller Eckels, "are to the effect that business is just about level. There is no particular boom anywhere, but commercial matters appear to be holding their own and indicate rather a healthy condition of affairs."

Arrangements are being made for launching another gunboat on June 3, when the Princeton will slide off the ways at Camden, N. J. According to the contract with the builders, Dialogue & Son, the new man-of-war must be capable of making 14 knots or better an hour. The Princeton is a single screw ship with full sail power, and was built at a cost of $230,000, the contract being awarded Oct. 1, 1895. It is of the same class as the gunboats Annapolis, Vicksburg, and Newport, the quartet being identical in displacement, power, speed, and armament. It was expected that the contractors' trial would take place on May 1, and the vessel would be ready for final delivery to the government by the middle of June, but there were certain necessary details to be carried out which have delayed the speed trial until June of this year.

"Since the publication in THE TRIBUNE of the muster-roll of Captain Lincoln's company in the Black Hawk war," said Assistant Secretary Vanderlip of the Treasury Department, "communications have been pouring in upon me from all parts of the West seeking information as to the names on that roll. There were seventy members of this company and their names appear on the roll in the clear, careful chirography for which President Lincoln was famous. There is very little difference observable between the handwriting of May 27, 1832, and the later years, when he was President of the United States. Everything on the muster-roll, names rank, when and where enrolled, and remarks in regard to the members of this company of mounted volunteers, is in the handwriting of Captain Lincoln, and by the photographer's art these names have been reproduced as distinctly as though written at this time."



THE NEW UNITED STATES GUNBOAT HELENA.

Those named on this muster-roll are as follows:

Joseph Tibbs,	Royal Potter,
William Kirkpatrick,	David M. Pantier,
Cyrus Elmore,	Joseph Hohimer,
Elijah Pierce,	George Washburton,
Lewis W. Farmer,	Evan T. Lamb,
Border H. Matthews,	Claredy Barnette,
Ep. Sullivan,	John M. Rutledge,
Valentine Crete,	William Cox,
Charles Sullivan,	Usil Meeker,
James Simmons,	Richard Jones,
Hugh Armstrong,	Charles Pierce,
Allen King,	James Clemment,
Joseph Dobson,	John Y. Lane,
David Rankin,	Richard Lane,
Urbin Alexander,	Royal Clary,
Henry Cox,	Pleasant Armstrong,
Merrett M. Carman,	James Yardley,
Abraham Lincoln,	David Rutledge,
Samuel M. Thompson,	Michael Plaster,
John Brennen,	John Mounce,
John Armstrong,	William Hohimer,
Tavner B. Anderson,	Isaac Anderson,
George W. Foster,	William Marshall,
Obediah Morgan,	William Cummins,
Thomas Combs,	John Jones,
John Plaster,	Travice Elmore,
William F. Berry,	William Foster,
Alexander Trent,	Nathan Plunkett,
John Erwin,	William T. Sprouce,
John H. Houghton,	William Clary,
Thomas Pierce,	Jacob Heavener,
Samuel Tibbs,	Thomas Long,
Henry Hadley,	William Green,
Samuel Dutten,	Isaac Gaither.
Calvin Pierce,	

CULLOM'S STAND ON WHISKY TAX.

Says His Amendment for a Reduction Is to Secure More Revenue—Temperance Not Involved.

Springfield, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom arrived here this morning direct from Washington and will leave on Tuesday morning for the National Capital. When asked to explain the purpose of the amendments regarding the taxes on whisky and beer which he has offered to the tariff bill Senator Cullom said:

"My object in offering those amendments is to secure more revenue for the government. I proposed the amendment to reduce the tax on whisky from $1.10, the present rate, to 70 cents upon the receipt of a statement from the Secretary of the Treasury showing conclusively from the past experience of the department that a tax of 70 cents produces more revenue than a tax at any higher rate. When a high tax is imposed there is more illicit distilling, violations of the law are more frequent, and the expenses of the government are increased in attempting to enforce the law. A reduction of the tax would not mean any increase in whisky drinking, but a considerable increase in the revenue.

"There is no question of temperance or morals involved in the matter, but it is simply a business proposition. I take the ground that if we collect all that we ought to at that rate on whisky and tax the whisky manufactured from wood, which heretofore has escaped, we would secure more additional revenue than would be produced by raising the tax on beer, as proposed by the Senate committee. For this reason I consider an increase in the beer tax unnecessary, and therefore offered an amendment proposing to leave that tax as it now stands."

TO REACH SUGAR DUTIES THIS WEEK.

Progress on the Tariff Bill So Far Is Considered to Be Remarkable.

Washington, D. C., May 30.—It is expected the sugar schedule will be reached toward the close of the present week. The progress so far made is regarded as little less than phenomenal as modern tariff debates go. Senator Vest declares that the present bill is as far advanced now as was the Wilson bill after five weeks of discussion.

The sugar schedule in all probability will excite more prolonged and animated debate than any other in the bill. The Democrats are making very extensive preparations for the discussion of this schedule, and several set speeches will be made upon it. Senator Pettigrew is contemplating presenting his amendment against trusts in this connection, and it is certain that the Hawaiian question will come to the front in an amendment providing for a continuance of the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands. With reference to the Hawaiian treaty there is no longer much room for doubt that provision will be made to continue the present treaty in effect.

The Tillman resolutions for a sugar investigation probably will be reported to the Senate Tuesday. It will be passed without difficulty when taken up. The Senate will not be in session tomorrow.

CONGRESSMEN READY TO PLAY CHESS

Games with the Members of the English Parliament Will Begin Today.

Washington, D. C., May 30.—Some time was spent today by Manager Maren of the Western Union telegraph company in perfecting arrangements for the transmission and receipt of messages to and from the London office connection with the international chess game between the picked teams of the House of Representatives and the British House of Commons, which will begin tomorrow at 2 o'clock, Washington time.

NICKEL-PLATE PUTS ON A NEW TRAIN.

Includes Both Wagner and Pullman Cars and Is Provided with Every Convenience.

The Nickel-Plate road started a new Eastern train yesterday. It left the station at Clark and Twelfth streets at 10:35 a. m., and is scheduled to arrive at New York at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon and at Boston at 5:50.

It had a large number of passengers, including those from the West. It had both Pullman and Wagner sleepers. As a Vanderbilt road it hauls Wagner sleepers, but a Pullman sleeper was hauled to Buffalo Junction, where is was to be transferred to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road.

The train contained a dining car and conveniences for making the trip an easy one. There was little formality to its starting, though several officials were on hand to see it off.

"I noticed you weren't in church on Sunday. I hope you were not indisposed?"

"Well, I was averse to going, if that's what you mean."—Judy.

"GENTLEMAN JOE" PUT ON

FIRST APPEARANCE AT M'VICKER'S SHOWS LACK OF REHEARSAL.

Expectation That Crudities May Be Overcome by Due Diligence So That the Creation Brought Out by David Henderson May Have a Run During the Summer—Prompter One of the Busiest Men at Initial Public Performance—For a London Audience.

"Gentleman Joe," a musical play at present apparently in the early stages of rehearsal, was produced for the first time in Chicago last night at McVicker's with a company collected by Mr. David Henderson.

It was after 9 o'clock when the curtain went up upon the first act, the play proper being preceded by a short sketch in which Mr. Curtis plays the part of a Jewish pawnbroker—a character much more in his line than that of a cockney cabdriver.

As the prompter was the most important contributor to the performance last night, and as every one else, with the exception of Mr. George Fortescue, was afraid to raise his voice above a conciliatory whisper, it may be fairer to judge of the possibilities of this summer offering a little later in the week. In the meantime it is sufficient to express a little wonder at the policy of the management which has taken a musical farce from the London stage which could only be thoroughly intelligible to a cockney audience.

The piece is a sort of musical medley in which many well-known types of character in London life are held up to mild ridicule. As none of the company has apparently any notion of the sort of person he or she is supposed to make fun of, the audience may be excused for finding the performance a little bit wearisome.

Written for Arthur Roberts.

The piece was written expressly for Mr. Arthur Roberts, who provides in himself an evening's entertainment which cannot easily be duplicated without him. The musical numbers, which are frequently clever enough—coming as they do from the pen of Mr. Walter Slaughter—were ruined last night by the absolute inability of the performers to sing, if we except Mr. Raymond Stephens, who really has a fine tenor voice which is much too good for his surroundings.

As for Mr. Curtis himself, his attempts to render the songs allotted to him were more excruciating than anything that it has been my misfortune to hear for a long time. A low comedian is not expected to have much of a voice, but he need not sing half a tone off the key throughout a whole evening.

With these drawbacks to the performance it can hardly be wondered at that the result was not entirely successful. There are, however, one or two good points which may be worked up in the next few weeks.

Miss Bouton, who had a small part in "An American Beauty," showed considerable ability as a soubrette. She was exceedingly nervous and has only an apology for a voice, but she dances neatly, has a good stage appearance, and will probably make a good deal out of the part of the servant girl, which is one of the best in the piece. Her was by far the most promising performance last night.

Miss Jessie Memminger, who played the part of the American girl, Miss Lalage Potts, is perfectly hopeless at present, although her appearance is greatly in her favor. The part is absolutely lifeless as she plays it, and it ought to be made exceedingly effective. Miss Madeline Shirley does not make any attempt to give a real representation of a smart society woman who accepts small commissions for launching young women into the best circles.

Peculiar as a Debutante.

Miss Frankie Raymond was a curious young debutante. Her actions reminded one forcibly of a waxwork figure, and she successfully spoilt any endeavors of Mr. Stephens to make their duet at all tuneful in the first act.

The chorus deserves a good deal of credit for its meritorious work. The singers exhibited signs of careful training and they were much better rehearsed than any of the principals. That they had not particularly good voices was not their fault—they did the best they could with what they had.

It is possible that various contretemps are responsible for the unfinished state of the new musical play last night, and with a great deal of improvement it may prove a useful summer attraction. But with all the little incidents which go on behind the scenes we in front have nothing to do, and it can only be said that the first performance last night was one of the most slipshod and incompetent pieces of work that has been seen in a down-town theater in Chicago for a long time. The Henshaw-Ten Broeck atrocity at the Great Northern only excepted.

ATTRACTIONS AT DOWN-TOWN HOUSES

Early Nights of the Week at Hooley's to Be Occupied by "The Tempest."

Mr. Daly's company will present "The Tempest" at Hooley's during the first four nights of the week. This was one of the most important of the season's productions in New York, and the music and stage settings have been arranged with special care. Friday and Saturday will be devoted to "The Magistrate," one of Mr. Pinero's merriest farces.

At the Grand Opera-House Mr. Digby Bell appeared last night in "The Hoosier Doctor," opening the fifth week of a wonderfully successful engagement.

BILLS OF THE VAUDEVILLE THEATERS

Full Quota of Attractions More or Less Known Hold the Boards at Various Houses.

Patrice appears in a comedy entitled "A New Year's Dream" at the Haymarket, assisted by James Horne.

The Chicago Opera-House celebrates the last week of its vaudeville season with a strong bill, in which Maurice Barrymore heads the list, appearing in Augustus Thomas' comedy entitled "A Man of the World."

At the Olympic Walters and Harris appear in a one-act play called "A Dark-Eyed Widow." Melville and Conway give a juggling performance, and Jessie Couthoui recites dramatic poems.

Clifford's Gaiety opened for the summer season last night with a new burlesque entitled "Little Miss Chicago in Gay Paris," of which more extended notice will be given later. The company includes Al Wilson, Banks Winter, Gus Bruno, Barney Fagan, Marie de Campi, Henrietta Byron, Bessie Phillip, and the Garden City Quartet.

Albert Guille, the well-known tenor, is the chief attraction at the Masonic Roof Garden this week. He will sing every evening and at the Wednesday and Saturday matinées.

The revival of "The Fatal Card" at Hopkins' yesterday showed the stock company to full advantage. "The Fatal Card" is one of the most successful of recent Adelphi melodramas and has the distinction of being one of the few English plays which have been adapted successfully for the French stage.

John and Emma Ray and Ola Hayden figure in the vaudeville bill.

Sam T. Jack has "The Radley-Bartin Ball" and "The Silly Trial."

There is a burlesque boxing match at the Clark Street Museum.

DAMROSCH PERFECTS HIS PLANS.

Secures Several New Singers While Abroad—Will Open His Season Nov. 29 at Philadelphia.

New York, May 30.—[Special.]—Walter Damrosch has perfected his plans for grand opera for next season. During a seven weeks' trip in Europe he engaged several new singers. Mr. Damrosch left New York on April 6 and went immediately to Paris, where he witnessed several performances of grand opera with a view to engaging artists. He left his partner, Mr. Ellis, in Paris, and daily expects a cablegram announcing the closing of the contract which will add to his company the most eminent tenor in France, whose name Mr. Damrosch will not divulge until the singer's signature is attached to a contract.

Mr. Damrosch will start his season on Nov. 29 at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia. His first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera-House will be on Jan. 17. The season will last five weeks, after which he will tour the country with his company, of course visiting Chicago.

He denied a rumor that associated Mme. Melba's name with him as a partner, and said the famous singer will simply be paid a salary for her services.

He will produce two entirely new operas during the season. The scene of one of these is laid in Greece, with the Ulysses of Homer's Odyssey as hero. It is by Bungert, a German composer. The opera was produced with immense success in Dresden. The second opera will be, according to Mr. Damrosch, a distinct and decided novelty.

The French operas will have Mme. Melba in the leading rôles. Among the other artists already seen on this side are Mme. Gadski, Herr Krause, Herr Fischer, and Guiseppe Campanari. David Bispham, who scored such a hit last season, will sing the German and Italian baritone rôles.

Mr. Damrosch has also secured M. Bouduresque, the great French basso, a son of the famous old singer of that name; Mlle. Heidler, the first dramatic soprano of the Berlin Grand Opera company; and M. Rothmuhl, the eminent French tenor, who will alternate with Herr Krause in singing Rhadames in "Aida" and other important parts.

Melba will be heard in her old parts and three which she has never yet sung in this country. These are "The Daughter of the Regiment," "Aida," and Rosina in the "Barber."

IN THE NEW YORK PLAYHOUSES.

"A Round of Pleasure" Is Improved in Form and Action—M. Gautier Makes a Hit.

New York, May 30.—[Special.]—"A Round of Pleasure" has gained in form and action during the last week. A considerable gain in time has been made since the opening night, and no material part of the performance has been sacrificed in securing this result. The splendid scenery and costumes continue to gain enthusiastic recognition. The Rogers brothers contribute a large share of the comedy work. Walter Jones has elaborated his character of Edson Beaten, and now makes up in imitation of Nikola Tesla. Misses Syiva, Celeste Bageard, and Davenport have developed new points in their respective parts, and altogether the show gives promise of performance in its occupancy of the Knickerbocker's stage.

"The Circus Girl" at Daly's Theater, sharp, clever, bright, and musical, will continue to compete with newer attractions with success.

Empire Theater patrons refuse to listen to propositions looking to the closing of the run of "Under the Red Robe," which is nearing its 250th performance. It is probable that the play will run through the month of June.

The situation is practically the same with "Never Again" at the Garrick, except that the management has found no way of postponing its contract with Hooley's Theater, Chicago, and will therefore have to take the production there next week.

M. Gautier, the famous French equestrian, has made an emphatic hit at Koster & Bial's Music Hall. His act is most daring, nothing like it has ever before been attempted on a stage. He displays expert horsemanship and absolute control of the horse, while executing perilous feats on a raised platform only fifteen feet in diameter.

Alhambra Closes Its Season.

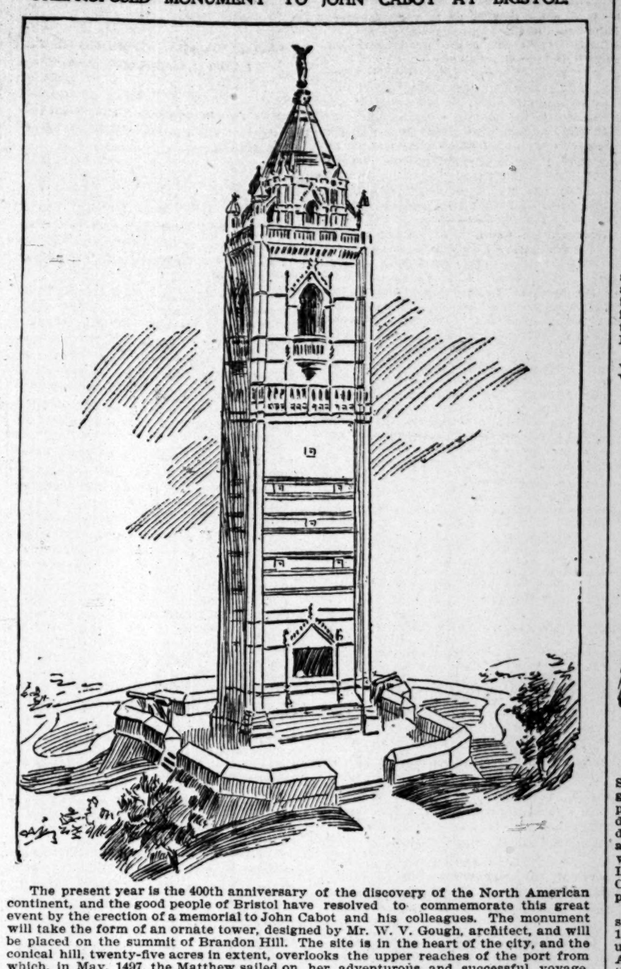
The Alhambra closed its season yesterday with two extra performances of "The Bowery Girl."

A BAD MAKE.

"Can't you put on a little more pace, old man?"

"No, my bally dog's geared so low."—Pick-Me-Up.

THE PROPOSED MONUMENT TO JOHN CABOT AT BRISTOL.



The present year is the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the North American continent, and the good people of Bristol have resolved to commemorate this great event by the erection of a memorial to John Cabot and his colleagues. The monument will take the form of an ornate tower, designed by Mr. W. V. Gough, architect, and will be placed on the summit of Brandon Hill. The site is in the heart of the city, and the conical hill, twenty-five acres in extent, overlooks the upper reaches of the port from which, in May, 1497, the Matthew sailed on her adventurous and successful voyage. The Bristol Town Council has granted the Cabot committee, which includes many of the leading citizens, the site on which the monument is to be erected, and the movement is under the presidency of the Marquess of Dufferin. The foundation-stone is to be laid on June 24—the 400th anniversary of the day on which the mainland of North America was first seen by the European navigator. The committee before making a public appeal had received donations amounting to £2,000 towards the £5,000 which it is proposed to expend on the memorial. Contributions should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries, Cabot Celebration committee, Quay Street, Bristol.—St. James' Budget.

CURRENT EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY

Calendar for the Week—Many Weddings Tomorrow and Wednesday—Personals and Other Items.

The social calendar for the current week is as follows:

Monday—The Rev. and Mrs. Lewis Pyle Mercer, a dinner for the Billingslea-Mercer wedding party. Opening day at the Onwentsia club.

Tuesday—Opening of the Oconomowoc Country club. Miss Gertrude Pitkin, 459 Washington boulevard, a dinner for the Litten-Platt wedding party. The marriage of Miss Rose Stein to Mr. Jacob M. Loeb at Zion Temple. The marriage of Miss Susan Rand to Mr. Charles E. Springer at 3937 Lake avenue. The marriage of Miss Hulda Bloom to Mr. Harry N. Morris at the Standard club. The wedding of Miss Mabel Lawrence to Mr. Robert H. McCarter Potter at Lake Forest. The wedding of Miss Harriet Eulalia Thurber to Mr. Charles A. Sweet.

Wednesday—The marriage of Miss Carrie Goodrich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Goodrich, to Mr. Charles Riuu. The wedding of Miss Florence Vail to Dr. John T. Binkley Jr. The marriage of Miss Mary E. Kearins to Mr. Edward J. Kirchberg Jr. The wedding of Miss Agnes Adele Sherwood, 825 Warren avenue, to Mr. B. F. Johnston. The wedding of Miss Sophie Marie Birchmeier to Mr. Michael J. Klein of Ossian, Ia. The wedding of Miss Gertrude Marion Litten, 56 Warren avenue, to Mr. Denver K. Platt of Denver, Colo. The wedding of Miss Cornelia Drake Mercer, 4539 Ellis avenue, to Mr. E. L. Billingslea. The wedding of Miss Frances Kean to Mr. Louis Jacobs. The wedding of Miss Sarah Ewing to Mr. John Fitzgerald at the Church of the Holy Name.

Thursday—The wedding of Miss Gertrude Mellen to Mr. Henry Fuller of Riverside. The marriage of Miss Bessie Seaton Ott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Ott, 5146 Jefferson avenue, to Mr. William F. Cameron.

Friday—Mrs. Thomas M. Hoyne, 3369 Calumet avenue, a dinner for the Jacobs-Hoyne bridal party.

Saturday—Mrs. James F. Hoyne, 2208 Prairie avenue, a luncheon for Miss Marie F. Jacobs and her bridemaids.

The engagement is announced of Miss T. Phillips, 304 North State street, to Mr. John Foster Bacon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Meyer, 424 South California avenue, gave a reception last evening for Mrs. Fanny Portugal-Hirschberg and family.

Mrs. T. B. Merrill and Miss Merrill, who have been spending the winter at the Windermere Hotel, will leave today for Crescent Beach, Conn.

Colonel and Mrs. John T. Dickinson are at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

SMUGGLING LIQUOR INTO ALASKA.

Men Who Engage in This Unlawful Practice Make $45,000 in One Season.

Tacoma, Wash., May 30.—News comes from Alaska that liquor is being smuggled into the Territory in large quantities. The shipment of liquor there is unlawful, except where special permits are granted, but many saloons receive fresh consignments by every steamer, though liquor is never entered on the manifests.

The latest ruse for getting whisky into the interior is to take it through Alaska in bond for British territory beyond. Being prohibited there, a bond is given to the British customs officers to take it out in a specified time. Means are found for taking it across the line into Alaska at some point not watched by American officers.

In this way 1,200 gallons of spirits were distributed among Yukon mining camps last season. By diluting the quantity was increased to 2,400 gallons, which sold for $25 a gallon, netting a profit to the smugglers of $45,000.

BACCHANTE NOT DESTINED FOR CHICAGO

Rumor That the Sensational Boston Statue Was to Be Brought Here Denied.

After all Bacchante is not coming to Chicago. People who were preparing to be shocked will have to wait. President Charles L. Hutchinson of the Art Institute said yesterday the story that Bacchante was going to take up an abode in front of the Chicago Art Institute was probably intended more as a joke than anything else. The story was that since Boston people were opposed to the statue in the public library in that city, the intention was to transfer it to Chicago or New York. Mr. Hutchinson said there were no funds available for such a purpose at present.

Fac-Simile Signature Chas. H. Fletcher
is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria.
When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

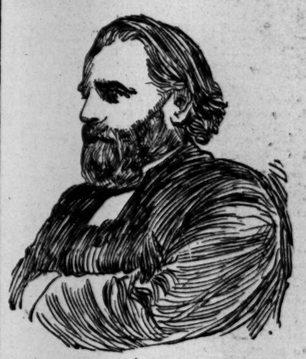
SHAFT TO DR. CARLSSON.

MONUMENT TO THE GREAT EDUCATOR IS UNVEILED.

Swedish Lutherans by Thousands Attend the Impressive Ceremonies in Graceland — Eulogistic Addresses by Dr. P. S. Svard of Omaha and Dr. C. E. Linderberg of Rock Island—Grateful Tribute by Members of the Augustana Synod.

Three thousand Swedish Lutherans assembled in Graceland Cemetery yesterday afternoon to participate in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of a shaft erected in memory of Dr. Erland Carlsson for twenty-two years pastor of the congregation of Immanuel Church on Sedgwick street.

The choir of Immanuel Church furnished vocal music. The Reverend M. C. Ranseen, Vice-President of Augustana (American)



DR. ERLAND CARLSSON.

Synod of the Swedish Lutheran Church, began the exercises with a Bible reading and prayer. Dr. P. S. Svard of Omaha, President of the American Synod, delivered an address on "Dr. Carlsson as a Preacher and a Soul-Saver." "Dr. Carlsson as a Citizen" was the theme of an address by Dr. C. E. Linderberg of Rock Island. The Reverend C. A. Evald, pastor of Immanuel Church, pronounced the benediction.

Dr. Carlsson was one of Chicago's early settlers. He arrived here from Sweden in 1853, and at once became pastor of Immanuel Church. He was one of the founders of Augustana College at Rock Island, and for thirty-eight years served on its Board of Directors. For eight years he was President of the American Synod. The Chicago church is today one of the largest congregations of Swedish Lutherans in the country.

His arduous labors as pastor, President of the synod, and college director, brought on failing health, and caused him to resign his

MONUMENT TO DR. CARLSSON.

Chicago pastorate in 1875. Dr. Carlsson removed to Andover, Ill., where he ministered to a smaller congregation.

He was born in Elghults, Province of Smoland, Sweden, in 1822, and died at Andover, Ill., in 1893.

The shaft dedicated yesterday is nine feet in height and is of gray American granite. On it is the following inscription:

In Memory of
REV. ERLAND CARLSSON
Aug. 24, 1822—Oct. 19, 1893
Pastor Evan. Lutheran Immanuel Church of Chicago.
1853—1875.
"Blessed Are the Dead Which Die in the Lord."

The monument was unveiled by Mrs. Rev. C. A. Evald, a daughter of Dr. Carlsson, and wife of the present pastor of Immanuel Church.

SUGAR BEET RAISING IN NEW YORK.

Experimental Stations Are Established at the Expense of the State in Several Places.

Binghamton, N. Y., May 30.—Charles A. Wieting, State Commissioner of Agriculture, was in the city to establish an experimental station here for the cultivation of the sugar beet. It is probable that the farm of Julius E. Rogers, in Conklin, will be selected as the place for the planting. Mr. Rogers is very much interested in the scheme. Several weeks ago he planted a quantity of the sugar beet on his farm and the tops of the beets are already above ground.

The State has appropriated $25,000 to stimulate the industry, and 10 per cent of this sum is to be devoted to paying the cost of the experiments. Agriculturists are very much interested in the outcome. Experimental stations will be located in Binghamton, Buffalo, Arcade, Brockport, Rochester, Syracuse, Hamilton, Chatham, Altamont, Cobleskill, Lowville, and some points on Long Island and in Lewis County. In each place half an acre of ground will be selected and cultivated at the expense of the State. A quantity of the sugar beet seed is being freely distributed by Assemblyman Tupper to the farmers in this section.

GREAT DISTRESS AT TOPOLOBAMPO.

Colonist Refraining from the Place Says That Those Remaining Are Destitute and Can't Get Away.

San Antonio, Tex., May 30.—Henry A. Bercley, one of the unfortunate members of the Topolobampo colony, situated on the Pacific coast of Mexico in a remote section of the country, has arrived here on his way back to his old home in Springfield, Ill. He reports a terrible condition of affairs at the colony, and says that those who are remaining are destitute and unable to get away. He brought his wife with him as far as Chihuahua, Mexico, where he left her with friends until he could get work and get money to take her the remainder of the distance. They were several weeks crossing the almost impenetrable Sierra Madres, and suffered greatly from hunger and thirst at times. A few years ago Bercley was a prosperous mechanic in Springfield, but became an enthusiastic convert to the Bellamy theory of coöperation and joined the Topolobampo colony that he might practice the theory. He now says that the theory is not practicable.

I Like My Wife
To use Pompeii's Complexion Powder because it improves her looks and is as fragrant as violets.

CLERGY TALK OF HEROES

MEMORIAL DAY SUPPLIES THEMES FOR CHICAGO PULPITS.

Veterans Attend Services and Listen to Sermons Especially Reviving War Memories and Teaching the Lessons of Peace—Many Pastors Treat Related Political and Spiritual Matters Along General Lines—Jenkin Lloyd Jones' Appeal.

Chicago pastors, with but few exceptions, in their pulpits yesterday alluded directly or indirectly to Memorial day and the civic lessons it recalls.

Some talked to war veterans, who in various parts of the city were conspicuous individually or collectively in the congregations of worshipers. In such instances the memories of the day were dealt with especially. In other instances pastors saw fit to discuss matters political in their spiritual bearings along more general lines.

What was by some termed the desecration of Memorial day in bicycle and athletic carnivals and other festivity came in for vigorous attention, and in this connection the relation of the wheel to the Sabbath was also discussed.

Jenkins Lloyd Jones preached a special Decoration day sermon in the morning at All Souls' Church, in which he deplored what he considered the tendency to degrade the day into an athletic tournament on the one hand, and the refusal of merchants on the other hand "to deprive the women of their bargaining day." He argued that this was symptomatic of "the commercialism that has made the powers of Europe indifferent to the right in the case of Armenians, Cretans, Greeks, or Cubans, and in this country defeated the arbitration treaty, the noblest state document since the emancipation proclamation, and in this State makes capital so anxious to forestall the scientific discoveries and triumphs of the coming fifty years by securing guarantees of five-cent fares."

The speaker closed by asking: "What are to be the remedies?" To which he replied: "We must purge our hearts of that greed of externals which is the first lesson of the soldier. How will we begin? How can we win our young men and young women from the excitement of the road that they may listen to the story of their fathers' and brothers' courage and their mothers' endurance? We must bring the war line down to date. We ourselves, their elders and their leaders, must live still for unpopular causes, invest in that which does not pay, give money, strength, time, life itself for that which makes us poor and others rich. Let us not blame our boys and girls. Let us reinspire their elders, master our circumstances, make virtue of our hard fate, and read the gospel of life out of these beneficent hard times which have come through our bargaining, which do but record our iniquities and rise up against our depravities and degradations.

"Let us make our churches more honest and then we will not have so much trouble to graft thereon such living sacraments as that represented by Decoration day.

"Let us make our homes shrines of liberty, rear there the altar of honesty and make the atmosphere electric with earnestness, and our children will leave their wheels and their meals to listen to tales of valor and to con the names of the valiant and the true.

"Go to with your bank accounts and your accumulations when they chill the human heart.

"'O,' you say, 'that is all very well; but we must live—we must provide for our own. The man who does not take care of his own family is worse than an infidel.' Three hundred thousand garlands will give the lie to your cheap philosophy and to your selfish ethics tomorrow.

"We are going to weave a song out of this Decoration day that will have a charm; that will leave the wheel unmounted and console the women when deprived of their bargain day. There is a festival of heroism coming which will depopulate State street on Monday if need be, and trade will survive and business will endure all the same."

DR. THOMAS SPEAKS OF THE BICYCLE.

Deplores Tendency to Interfere with Observance of Days Held Sacred—Church and State Discussed.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, at the conclusion of an able sermon at McVicker's Theater touching upon the relations of church and state, has referred to the wheel and wheelmen in their relation to the Sabbath and days regarded as sacred. In this connection he alluded to Mayor Harrison's leading the recent Sunday parade of Chicago cycle clubs, as follows:

"I do not censure, do not condemn the bicycle clubs; do not censure nor condemn Mayor Harrison for leading the vast procession; but I do regret that such a scene should have been on a Sunday morning. Thousands of the best and most thoughtful people of our city share in this sorrow.

"No one condemns the use of the wheel, and not many are opposed to quiet riding on Sunday, especially after the morning hours of worship; but it will be a sad day for this land if its Sundays are given over to amusements and sports and its churches closed. Too late many may see the need and value of the things so great and yet so lightly esteemed."

During the earlier part of his discourse Dr. Thomas said:

"In some great and noble sense this should be a religious land. We do not want the name of God put into the Constitution, and we should not open any door for possible religious persecutions, nor for the supremacy of the Christian or any other form of religion under the powers of the civil law. What we want is that the name of God be hallowed in human hearts; hallowed in a great and tender justice and love; that the name of God be glorified in the transactional righteousness of business, of politics, of good government; glorified in the peaceful industry and prosperity of the millions, in the light of a growing intelligence, in the greatness of our public schools and the joy of happy homes.

"The place for God is in the reason and conscience of man, in the moral order of the world, in noble living and doing. We should think of a great faith, not as a belief in a speculative dogma, but as a living confidence in the good and a loving loyalty to the right. The sermon on the mount is better and worth more than the Nicene or any of the great creeds.

"A great work is needed to save this land from religious indifference and the doubt and unbelief that have come. There must arise a larger and better faith in the real, in the true, and the good; an enthusiasm of righteousness, of love, and hope.

"Religion may have been weak and faulty in its teachings and narrow in many of its requirements; but deeper, higher than all these are the moral truths and principles of the universe.

"There can be only feelings of deep regret when the institutions of religion and the hours of public worship are not only neglected, but lightly set aside and given over to public parades and spectacular displays upon the streets."

DR. BARROWS IN HIS FORMER PULPIT.

Reverend Traveler Alludes to Current Political Events and Outlines America's Place in Evangelization.

Dr. John Henry Barrows reëntered his former pulpit at the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning to preach on "America's Place in the Evangelizing of the World." The platform was decorated with crossed muskets and sabers, drums, flags, and bunting, busts of great Generals, and a shield bearing the inscription, "Honor to Our Heroes."

Touching on the change in political conditions that had taken place during his absence, Dr. Barrows said: "The words of Secretary Gage at Cincinnati are in accord with my deepest feeling."

Then, proceeding to his subject, he gave to America in Christianizing the world the foremost rank. England's part, he said, was given a hypocritical semblance by its attitude as a nation, its cruelty to Ireland, its Armenian course, its bullying a South American republic.

"The England of Bright and Gladstone has been suppressed for a time," he added. "Had they been in power the arbitration treaty would never have been rejected by our Senate."

During his travels, he said, he had found the fruits of Christian missions everywhere; he had been where European nations, as such, had not trodden, but he had yet to see the land on which the Christian cross had not been planted. He had come back with a new sense of the moral responsibility that belongs to America.

Concluding, he said: "There are no grander missionaries in the Orient than those sent out by our church. Surely it is a hand of healing, a hand of redemption, that America has laid on the East."

DR. HIRSCH FOR THE NATION'S SOUL.

Heroes, He Says, Are Needed to Live for Their Country as Others Died.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch talked yesterday on "The Soul of the Nation," saying in part:

"Corporations have no soul, but nations have. They are not the mere aggregate of millions of men whom chance, accident of birth, caprice of fortune, haphazard geographical juxtaposition have forced into a certain relation with one another. Nations are the results of historical forces and historical experiences.

"It is a mistake to suppose that our nation's soul is expressed solely in the material things, and conquests which are at first impression the rich contribution America has made to the wealth of the world. Our world, too, to quote Emerson, is founded not on cotton and iron, but on ideas. We are the chosen people to prophesy of constitutional liberty.

"Our history teaches that our solicitude shall not be property but principle. Seemingly our war of revolution turned on a dispute about property, the right of taxation. Look deeper, it pivots on the fundamentals of man's personality. The war of the rebellion also wears the semblance of a bloody controversy about property—cotton and slaves. Not so. Liberty marshaled the armies on either side. The South fought for one of freedom's fundamentals—home rule; the North for the principle which alone would give stability to this fundamental—national integrity and supremacy.

"The burning issues of this day again would look like polemics about property. Because underlying principles are ignored our people are suffering. Our political life is infected by the precedence given property over personality.

"A nation which it was worth while to die for, I think, is also worthy to live for. Patriots today are needed as they were in 1861. For this Union we must struggle today as the boys in blue bled for it in the fearful days that tried our nation's soul three and a half decades before this memorial hour."

DR. HENSON VIEWS CHICAGO'S NEEDS.

Ignorance and Educated Vice Work Together to the Peril of City and Country.

The Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson discussed "What Chicago Needs" at the First Baptist Church yesterday morning. Upon this subject he said in part:

"Chicago has many things to glory in, and yet there are many things we could wish were otherwise and some that make us trouble.

"We have hordes of ignoramuses that know no more of the genius of our American institutions than the monkeys they lead about or the horses they drive, and yet they are armed with that most potent of all modern weapons, the ballot. These are the men who make our laws, and levy our taxes, and elect the scoundrels who loot the public treasury.

"But the peril is not all in the ignorant masses but in the accomplished villain, in the case of whom is to be found the highest intelligence united with the lowest cunning.

"And then there is misery begotten of poverty and driven to desperation by the vulgar ostentation and the insufferable insolence of purse-proud plutocrats.

"And, in addition, there are thousands of demoralizing agencies controlled by panderers to men's appetites and passions.

"As goes the city so by and by will go the country and the republic. The city is undoubtedly the nation's point of peril.

"How to manage the city, what to do for the city, is the question of questions.

"Elisha the prophet, who sweetened the water of Jericho's fountain by casting into it a handful of salt, has taught us a lesson we would do well to heed. That salt was a symbol of the grace of God, and only when this is cast into the troubled and poisoned fountain of human life is the selfishness that embittered it eliminated."

DR. LEACH PLEADS FOR OBSERVANCE.

Addresses Veterans of Custer Post and Protests Against Unseemly Festivity on Decoration Day.

The Rev. Dr. William B. Leach spoke to General George A. Custer Post, G. A. R., at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning. The church was appropriately decorated.

Dr. Leach welcomed the veterans in fitting terms, referring to the day as the anniversary funeral of the Nation's dead. The day, he declared, belonged to the veterans, and said:

"But O, how it is forgotten! Sacrilegious persons have made it a day of races, picnics, and riotings. In God's name let us bow our heads in honor of those whose backs bore the burdens for us. Let the Wilderness, Gettysburg, Shiloh, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge, with their thousands of dead, call a halt. Let our schools have their holiday tomorrow as a reminder of the boys in blue and their sacrifice for us, let stores close, let manufactories still their hum, while we repair to the cemeteries to weep there with our brothers living for brothers dead."

GIRL IS MARRIED TO A RED VASE.

Peculiar Way Chinese Have of Observing Widowhood in the Family of One's Betrothed.

San Francisco, Cal., May 30.—From Luchow, China, comes the news that Miss Hsu, daughter of one of the gentry, was married recently to a Red Flower Vase, which was a substitute for her dead betrothed, son of the Vice-Chancellor of the Pekin Imperial Academy and former Optimus of Hanlin Academy.

The young man died a few days before the wedding day, and the bride vowed to forswear marriage and observe her widowhood in the family of her betrothed. Hence the curious marriage ceremony to a vase.

A memorial will be sent to the Emperor asking him to erect a granite arch at Luchow to commemorate the bride's virtue.

THE MODERN NOVEL.

"Is your heroine dark or fair, Bessie?"
"Can't say. All I know as yet is that she has moist palms."—Pick-Me-Up.

New Faith Cure.

The Catholic Review tells how a tumor was recently cured by a religious practice known in the Catholic Church as "devotion to the holy face" of Christ, and it editorially suggests to its readers suffering from bodily ills to have recourse to the same method of cure.

REJOICE AT ST. PETER'S.

CHICAGO CHURCH, FOUNDED BY TWO LAWYERS, CELEBRATES.

Tenth Anniversary of the Organization of the Parish—Bishop McLaren Points to the Danger of Education Without Morality and Religion—Public Schools Devoid of Both—Historical Sermon by the Rector, the Rev. Samuel C. Edsall.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church, which enjoys the unique distinction of having been founded by two lawyers, was filled with Lake View people yesterday morning and evening, assembled to hear sermons in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the prosperous parish.

Bishop William E. McLaren and the rector, the Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, spoke in the morning and the Rev. F. W. Keator of Freeport at the evening service. Dr. Locke attended the morning service.

Bishop McLaren, in pointing out the duty of the church to society, drew a vivid picture of the immorality and corruption of the day. Commenting on the Memorial day speech of Ben Butterworth in Philadelphia, he, too, saw the danger of education without morality, and said the need of this city was not more religion, but more morality.

"In a certain sense," said the Bishop, "there is a superfluity of religion. The difficulty with the religion of the city is it is more devoted to the outward forms of religious worship than to Christian morality.

"The condition of society, of business, and politics, shows a fearful lack of morality. The condition is such as to startle the Christian and patriot, and the question is what is to be done to stem the tidal wave of demoralization which is upon us. Teach the children those things which will be conducive to their welfare in this world and the next.

"The State has eliminated religion from its teachings, and has gone a step further and eliminated morality also. A generation has grown up without adequate moral training. Within the last week I have read not less than three statements declaring that the trouble with the country is the education given in the public schools is purely secular.

"General Butterworth has called attention to the danger of intellectual development without morality, and John Wanamaker has recently done the same.

"If the law of God is untaught in the schools, God is untaught. If there is no God, there is no obedience to God's law. Selfishness, covetousness, and the idolatry of the dollar rule. Corporation cannot secure legislation, however needful and proper, without buying its way through the Council."

Rector Edsall's Anniversary Sermon.

The anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. S. C. Edsall, rector of the church. He gave a history of the church from its organization and showed that in the ten years there have been 410 baptisms, and that 384 persons have been presented for confirmation. The church now has a membership of 702, with a Sunday-school of 400 pupils, a surplice choir of 50, and property valued at $60,000.

On the evening of Whit Sunday, May 29, 1887, a little congregation of perhaps thirty persons assembled in the parlor of the cottage of Mrs. Charlotte Givins, at 1754 Briar place. The service of the Episcopal Church was read by two young lawyers—Samuel C. Edsall and Frederick W. Keator, who had been licensed by Bishop McLaren as lay readers. It was decided to apply for permission to organize as a mission of the Episcopal Church, which was accordingly done, under the name of St. Peter's Church, with Mr. Edsall as lay reader in charge. The two young lawyers offered to conduct the services, and Mrs. Givins offered the use of her parlor until such time as the success of the mission might justify the securing of larger quarters.

Four weeks after the first service a store at 1532 North Clark street was rented and fitted for use, and was occupied by the congregation for a little over a year. On July 15, 1888, the mission moved into a frame chapel which had been erected on Briar place. Here, in December, 1888, Mr. Edsall was ordained to the diaconate, and in June, 1889, was advanced to the priesthood. In the following year, 1890, the mission was organized into a regular parish, with the Rev. Mr. Edsall as rector.

In this same year a lot on Belmont avenue was purchased, to which the chapel was removed and enlarged into a brick structure. This second building was occupied in its completed state in January, 1891.

On Oct. 21, 1894, the corner-stone of the present church building was laid, and on the following Easter—April 14, 1895—the new church was dedicated.

FINDS A LESSON IN COLUMBIA'S NAME

The Rev. R. A. White Talks to Grand Army Men of Brotherhood Reaching Former Foes.

The Rev. R. A. White conducted morning memorial services at Stewart Avenue Universalist Church, Stewart avenue and Sixty-fifth street, Columbia Post, G. A. R., attending. He said in part:

"The first impulse of the day is to deal with the profounder phases of the great struggle we memorialize or to follow the somewhat stereotyped custom of thirty years and venture on the well tried lines of patriotism and liberty.

"I turn to a simpler task, and, playing the part of a modern cabalist, attempt to unfold the deeper meanings of the noble word your post so proudly bears, Columbia.

"To the cabalist every letter of ancient Jewish scripture contained an inner meaning. Columbia is the gift of poetry to the vocabulary of America's soul-stirring words. The poetic sense wrote in letters of light, 'Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.' 'United States' chronicles an important fact, 'Columbia' connects the ideal and the sentimental in national life. Without sentiment and poetry a nation cannot live.

"For our more immediate purpose, following the philosophy of cabalistic lore, the letter of the mystic word which leads the rest signifies comradeship. The world has ever dwelt lovingly over rare comradeships among men. But no rarer comradeships were ever enacted or chronicled than the comradeships born amid whistling bullets and flashing sabers on Southern battlefields. Commercial friendships are expedients, social comradeships fade with reverses of fortune, but the comradeships of a common danger shared for a disinterested end and for a glorious cause are immortal.

"Such is the comradeship of the members of Columbia Post. That comradeship is growing. It has crossed Mason and Dixon's line. It is getting large enough to grasp the hand of a valiant foe. The gray and the blue mingle as noble foes should. He is a cheap patriot who thinks he can honor the boys in blue only by dishonoring the boys in gray.

"I am proud to have as my guest today a post that, when the waves of criticism rolled from sea to sea, dared to stand with their ancient foes around the granite shaft at Oakwoods and dedicate on Northern soil a monument to the Confederate dead.

"I have no sympathy with that spirit that would perpetuate ancient hate. The South was mistaken, but it fought for principles and rights which three-quarters of a century had persistently taught it were its birthright.

"Again, L signifies loyalty. Never did the country need loyal men more than now. Self-interest has its hand upon the throat of the Nation. Legislators legislate for the interests of the few and dare to ignore the rights of the many. To serve the Nation in its halls of legislation is no longer sought for the honor it bears, but for the boodle it offers. Now, as much as in the days of '61, the Nation loudly calls for the fearless loyalty of Columbia's bravest men.

"M signifies memory. The Nation perishes that cherishes no memories of its great past. Nor has America forgotten her illustrious dead. At Washington and Riverside, in park and square the Nation over, the Nation sings in shafts of granite her hymns to her dead heroes. But more beautiful than carved shaft is the monument the surviving boys in blue have reared in this annually recurring Memorial day.

"B signifies bravery, too well-known a virtue of the American soldier to need a pause.

"So as the sunlight turned upon the diamond reveals its half-hidden heart of fire the cabala reveals the many-sided significance of our poetical word Columbia. Comradeship, loyalty, memory, and bravery blaze like points of fire above its surface."

DR. PATTEN ON THE BATTLES OF PEACE

Memorial Day an Opportune Time to Point Out the Duties of the Present's Heroes.

Dr. Amos W. Patten took for the text of his morning sermon at Hyde Park Methodist Episcopal Church Luke xxii., 36: "He that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one." Speaking of the day, he said:

"Memorial days in a nation's history hold up to the youth of the age the achievements of great men. They are not occasions for bombast and blazing fireworks, but occasions on which we would teach and foster a genuine love for the country and its institutions.

"The battles of the future are to be bloodless battles, but none the less will they try the mettle of all men, for moral heroism is always finer than mere physical courage.

"From a few hundred thousand square miles and a strip on the Atlantic seaboard our territory has spanned the continent. Our numbers have grown from 3,000,000 to 70,000,000. From a comparatively homogeneous people we have changed to a mixed multitude; from simple social conditions have arisen complex social conditions.

"These suggest the conflicts in which the hero of today must unsheath his sword to purify our politics, to control great municipalities in the interest of the people, to preserve the integrity of our public school system, to restrain saloon domination, to restrain the greed of corporations, to seek adjustment of the relations of capital and labor, to secure the Sabbath rest in the interest of the home and of the workingman, to fight for social purity; in short, to carry forward the standard of Christian manhood, by which only may we hope to have a better order of things."

PRESBYTERIANS LINGER AT WINONA.

Many Attend a Stereopticon Lecture on Mission Work in New York Tenement Districts.

Eagle Lake, Ind., May 30.—[Special.]—The General Assembly Commissioners who were unable to reach their homes without Sunday traveling are enjoying the restful days and the beautiful weather which have followed the adjournment.

The stereopticon lecture on mission work in New York delivered last evening in the auditorium by the Rev. A. J. Kerr of the Broome Street Tabernacle in that city was largely attended. No address given here has created deeper interest. Many commissioners have been heard to say that the Board of Home Missions or the Woman's Board should turn its attention to this phase of mission work. Important as are the great Western States, and especially Alaska, they say the Presbyterian Church is neglecting great opportunities in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other large cities. Mr. Kerr's excellent views represented pictures of tenement house life.

Nearly as many services have been held today as there were when the assembly was in session. At the Minnewawan Inn there was a meeting this morning, led by the Rev. A. Christie Brown of Peoria, Ill. In the auditorium there was a large memorial service. A similar patriotic service was held this afternoon in Warsaw. In the First Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. Edward C. Ray of Chicago preached on "The Love of Christ." This evening the Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts, the State's clerk of the assembly, preached in that church. An educational meeting was held this evening in the Minnewawan Inn, the subject being "Our Western Colleges." Dr. E. C. Ray presided.

Princeton, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—The annual convention of the Northern Illinois District of the Christian Church was attended by over 100 pastors and delegates today, representing nearly forty different churches. The pulpits of the various churches here were occupied today by the visiting ministers.

PREACHER BELIEVES THERE IS LUCK.

President Nash in His Sermon to Lombard Students Tells How It Comes In.

Galesburg, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of Lombard University began auspiciously today with the baccalaureate address by President Charles E. Nash. His subject was "Earning a Destiny," and the text was "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

Dr. Nash then showed that the law of moral causation and effects is founded on justice, and that a contrary conception paralyzes the mind. In considering the apparent exceptions to the law of order, Dr. Nash treated of the general belief in luck, and said: "I am inclined to think there is such a thing as luck in human affairs, not from the cosmic standpoint, but from the individual standpoint. Yet, doubtless, very much that the world calls luck is the fruition of trained sagacity and tireless patience, planting themselves in the paths of opportunity and awaiting its advent."

Jacksonville, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—With today began the commencement exercises and festivities of the Illinois Female College. This is the fiftieth year of the institution. Today the fourteen young women graduates assembled at Grace M. E. Church, where the Rev. Chris Galeener, the pastor, delivered the baccalaureate address. He took his text from Acts iii., 10: "The Beautiful Gate of the Temple." He said, in part, the text furnishes a suggestion in nearly all the architecture of the civilized world.

True gates are seldom constructed for ornament alone. The true gate challenges the right of the traveler to enter and yields only to the touch of authority. So there is a key for every gate; first, opportunity; second, enthusiasm; third, purpose, determination, pluck; fourth, grace.

Carlinville, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—The first exercises of commencement week of Blackburn University were held today. The annual baccalaureate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Charles C. Snyder, D. D., of Chicago, who chose for his text: "There remaineth yet much land to be possessed." A union farewell meeting was held at the university in the afternoon by the religious societies.

TWO'S COMPANY.

THREE'S NONE.

—Pick-Me-Up.

LIGHT ON SCHOOL FUNDS.

CITY COUNCIL TO INVESTIGATE THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Alderman Has a Resolution Ready for Presentation Tomorrow Night Which Charges Waste of Cash and Collusion with Contractors to Extort Money from the Public Treasury—Mayor to Name an Investigating Committee of Nine.

A resolution will be introduced in the City Council tomorrow evening calling for the appointment of a special committee of nine members of the Council to make an investigation of the business methods and expenditures of the Board of Education.

In order that there may be some apparent reason for the appointment of an investigating committee, the resolutions will be accompanied by a statement of charges against the Board of Education, in which it will be made to appear that the public funds placed in the hands of the Board of Education for expenditure are grossly mismanaged and wasted.

Among the specific charges that will be made are the following:

That the Board of Education supports a considerable number of unneeded employés, and that the salaries of many of the school officials are unreasonably high.

That a small clique controls the letting of contracts and purchasing of supplies, and that as a result the city pays for real estate, buildings, etc., in many cases twice as much as a private individual would pay for the same.

That the business methods of the board are loose and unguarded, and the great sums of money intrusted to that body are carelessly handled and disbursed.

Author Explains Charges.

The Alderman who will introduce the resolution, and who requested that his name should not be mentioned, last evening made the following statement of the reasons that impelled him to this action:

"I am going to offer that resolution for the simple reason that a great many people of my acquaintance want the affairs of the Board of Education investigated. Prominent business men, several former members of the Board of Education, men who pay taxes and have children in the schools, hearing of this proposition have urged me to go ahead, and have assured me from facts in their possession that the developments will warrant making the investigation.

"Now, I do not criticise the school system of Chicago from an educational standpoint. But my contention is the Board of Education, as a body transacting important business for the public, is not true to its trust.

"There is a little ring of contractors that build all the schoolhouses for the board, and they get outlandish prices for building structures that are a disgrace to the city.

Board Architect's Salary.

"Why should the supervising architect of the Board of Education get a salary of $7,000 a year, when the buildings erected look like warehouses?

"It is charged, too, that changes in text books are made more with reference to a few favored individuals who represent book concerns than to the needs of the pupils, and that at great expense to the parents, too. From all I have heard I am convinced improvement is possible, and that an investigation will do no harm.

"I have been told by men that have urged me to present this resolution that they have tried to get it done for years, but could find no Alderman who was not afraid he would be classed as a foe to the public schools if he did it. Now, I do this because I am a friend of the public schools; because I have two little boys who are in a district where they can only attend half a day each because of crowded schools; because I think there is no department of the city where it is so important that whatever money there is to spend should be made to go as far as possible."

Mayor Will Name Committee.

If the resolution passes the City Council Mayor Harrison will appoint the committee. An Alderman went to the Mayor two weeks ago and proposed to make an investigation and report to him before going into the Council. The Mayor told him to go to the Council first and let their action come before him later.

Speaking of the matter last night, Mayor Harrison said: "I know nothing about the grounds for such a resolution as I hear will be offered, and have paid no attention to the talk about the matter. If the Council asks for a committee I shall appoint one. Further than that I have nothing to say about it."

Thomas Cusack Talks.

Thomas Cusack, who acts as Chairman of the Board of Education in the absence of President Halle, said yesterday: "I am not going to assume to defend the Board of Education. There is no occasion for that. The books of the board are open at all times, and any one can see just what is going on. Our salaries are not as high as those paid in New York, and, more than that, in New York there are usually three principals in a single building, with salaries ranging from $1,500 to $3,500 per year. Here we have one in a building and salaries run from $1,200 to $2,500 in grammar schools and up to $3,000 for high schools.

"In this city there are but 15,000 children in rented rooms or half day divisions. In New York, according to their last report, there are 50,000 in rented rooms.

"If any one has an idea an investigation is desirable, I am glad one is to be made. I am sure the board will welcome it."

STATE AFTER THE KENOSHA WOMAN.

Prosecution in Luetgert Case Seeks Her to Disprove Resemblance to the Sausagemaker's Wife.

The prosecution in the Luetgert case is outrivaling the reported efforts of the defense to locate the mysterious woman said to have been seen in and around Kenosha, and described as resembling Mrs. Luetgert. In these efforts the State plans a crushing blow to the defense.

It is claimed by the police that if the mysterious woman really exists she bears no resemblance to the sausagemaker's wife, and it is proposed to prove this in a startling way by bringing the unknown into court.

Sergeant Fred De Celle is conducting the search in and around Kenosha, and the matter was partly the basis of a short conference yesterday between Assistant State's Attorney McEwen and Inspector Schaack.

Arguments for and against holding Luetgert to the grand jury will be made before Justice Kersten in the Criminal Court Building tomorrow, beginning at 10:30 a. m. and closing at 1 o'clock.

Attorney William A. Vincent, who has charge of Luetgert's defense, seemed to be confident yesterday that his client would be discharged by Justice Kersten. He says he will not introduce any evidence in opposition to the State, for the reason that he deems it unnecessary. He says he believes the State has failed to make out even a prima facie case.

"This prosecution," said Attorney Vincent, "has already ruined Luetgert. His business and reputation are alike gone. He is a poor German, who saved his money and at length established a great business. Had he been out he could have paid off his indebtedness and had left at least $40,000.

"We have five witnesses to prove that Mrs. Luetgert had threatened to run away, just as she has done, if Luetgert lost his money."

Attorney Vincent, Professor Long, and Dr. Reese visited the Luetgert factory yesterday. "I presume we found there," said the attorney, "about all the police ever found—caustic soda in little boxes, aniline dye, salt, alum, lime, and various other things used in the manufacture of sausages. Luetgert's method was a secret one, and there is no doubt these chemicals were in some manner used by him."

FINEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

St. Paul—Minneapolis.

The Burlington Route will on June 1 put into service a magnificent limited express train, to leave Chicago daily for St. Paul and Minneapolis at 6:30 p. m. It will be without question the most beautiful, luxurious train ever seen, and will consist of Pullman compartment and standard sleeping cars, Pullman buffet smoking car, Burlington Route dining car à la carte, reclining chair cars, and coach; all lighted by electricity and heated by steam. Office, 211 Clark street.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Senator Hoar's Price.

Chicago, May 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—When Senator Hoar tries to take the part of Spain, as he did yesterday, we may forget that in 1880 it was an open secret that his price for staying in the Republican party was that he should be made Chairman of the Republican National convention held in the Exposition Building in this city.

A REPUBLICAN.

Why Not McPherson?

Chicago, May 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of the 19th inst. you say give Lincoln Park a Washington. Why not go further and say give Chicago a McPherson, one of the most chivalric and heroic characters of the civil war. We are to unveil a statue to the gallant Logan July 22, the anniversary of the death of McPherson, and the event of which General Logan succeeded to his command.

F. H. COBB.

Work for the Unemployed.

Emmetsburg, Ia., May 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Why don't you encourage your idle men to go into the agricultural districts? In South Dakota they are needing a large number of men. I got a letter today from A. F. Lawrence at Lakeside, S. D., in which he says:

"I could work your land if I had the farm hands to drive team. Can't you send me teamsters? Steady work the year round."

You will see by this, and I have heard of similar cases, that they are ready and willing to hire men, but can't get them. I believe today that 1,000 farm hands could be used in South Dakota and get steady work.

A. L. ORMSBY.

That Washington Monument.

Chicago, May 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The editorial in your columns Sunday, May 23, on the proposed Washington monument in Chicago has attracted merited attention. Please allow me to say, however, that it would appear as though the writer was not aware that there exists on the South Side a handsome pleasure ground called Washington Park. Why would not the proposed Washington monument or statue be most appropriately situated there, to be the chief ornament of those grounds, as that of Lincoln is for the park which bears his name?

When I was in Paris lately I frequently passed and remarked the bronze group of Washington and Lafayette, by Bartholdi, which adorns the Place des Etats-Unis, and which the Parisians generally keep decorated with French and American flags and wreaths. The thought occurred to me that a replica of this group would be most interesting and appropriate at the entrance to Washington Park, especially if the name of Lafayette were given to the boulevard approaching it. Grand is a silly name for a boulevard or anything else.

Please offer my suggestions to those most likely to be interested and oblige.

A LOYAL CITIZEN.

The Cuban Horrors.

Chicago, May 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The President and Congress do not represent the sentiment of the people who elected them in hesitating to interfere at once by force in preventing a continuance of this war on helpless women and children. War as recognized by nations and humanity has ceased in Cuba. Rapine, pillage, assassination of the defenseless, starvation, desolation, and anarchy describe the true conditions existing in that portion of the country where no war exists. The enemies the Spaniards would defeat, if they could or dared, are away from this portion of the island, but the helpless and defenseless are at hand, and the battles which are now being fought are by women, deserted, apparently, by God and man, who are giving the last of their strength and life to save themselves and their daughters from the libertines and assassins of the alleged Spanish army. Why should we not and why do we fear to interfere to prevent this hideous crime against humanity? We have no excuse but a weak deference to the opinions of others, or fear. I believe the people of this country do not share in either sentiment. There is nothing dearer to them than the cause of the helpless, and for this they will stake all they have. If the President issues a proclamation demanding a cessation of these crimes he can have an army of a million men, who have no fear of the consequences, be they what they may, to carry his edict into execution.

HENRY KEPLER JOHNSON.

Poles and the Strike.

Chicago, May 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In Tuesday's issue of your valuable paper I read with great surprise the editorial entitled "Strike of New York Tailors." In two places mention is made of "Poland" and "Polish families"—the gist of the whole article conveys the meaning to an innocent reader that the 12,000 striking tailors in New York City are Poles, whereas the fact is that in New York City there are only from 5,000 to 10,000 Poles, a drop in the ocean of New York's big population.

The Poles do not settle in New York City in large numbers from the simple fact that being a home-owning loving people they go farther out into the country and settle where they can acquire a home. Owning a house, whether a house and lot in the city or town or a farm in the country is the crowning ambition of every Pole coming to this country. This is a fact, and the thousands of houses and buildings owned by the Poles in Chicago alone bear out my assertion. The Poles are scattered in towns and on farms throughout Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, both Dakotas, and further west, and in a score of other States and everywhere become in a course of several years owners of their homes. By no means are they only tailors, but are from all the vocations of human life, chiefly from the agricultural class.

I hope sincerely that because possibly a few "skis" are in the list in the striking 12,000 tailors the editor will not call them all Poles. I feel grieved that our old country Polish people residing here, working peacefully and hard, should be regarded as strikers; one would think that Poles are a bad, striking, unreasonable people, ready to be troublesome, and on that account as being unworthy of American citizenship. Furthermore, I repeat Poles do not reside in any significant numbers in New York City, as statistics of that city will prove.

C. W. DYNIEWICZ,
City Editor Gazeta Polska.

What's the Matter with America?

Chicago, May 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is all the love of liberty and justice dead among us? It certainly must be, or else it is lying so dormant that only the sufferings and oppression of those immediately around us can arouse it. There was a time when our nation was so weak that it dared not stretch out a helping hand to France, its great friend and ally. But now we are powerful, but of what avail is our greatness if, either through discretion or indifference, we do not wield it in the cause of right and justice—nay, humanity—for it has come down to that question alone in regard to Cuba. In a recent article from Washington the writer says of our policy towards Cuba: "But the government of the United States will mind its own business so far as foreign affairs are concerned, and the sympathies and sentiment of the people will not be allowed to interfere with the enforcement of international law or observance of treaty obligations." And again: "The neutrality laws will be strictly enforced." Referring to the first extract, there are times when minding our own business may be a quality to be admired, but there are times, and this is one, when it falls nothing short of a crime, for now we have no insecure republic to foster and protect. The reports of the sufferings of Americans in Cuba, though sometimes exaggerated, are certainly bad enough and deserving of our aid, but the condition of the Cuban women and children is frightful. It seems as though any nation but one buried in selfishness could find some way to protect these helpless ones. In one of the Sunday papers, next to a column describing the court dresses and jewels of women whose sole desire was to outshine each other in the magnificence of both, was a letter from an eye-witness telling of the unutterable sufferings of Cuban women and children, saying also: "If the reports were given in their entirety they would rock the United States from one end to the other with horror and indignation." Think of those helpless women and children, with an army of Spanish soldiers around and among them, with no restraint or law to prevent them from doing as their desires dictate. Think of little girls of 9 and 11 suffering the most horrible outrages from them, and some from 12 to 13 about to become mothers. Think of your own little girl of 12, only a baby, believing in fairies and Santa Claus, and then think that it is only a matter of circumstance that you and your child are safe and away from harm in America, and that for that very reason should you look around for means of protecting these powerless ones from the ferocity of the Spanish soldiery. We do not lay importance enough on the sufferings of the individual. The papers for so long have been full of the disasters of thousands that one suspects it may be one of the causes of our calousness of the fate of the few Americans and hundreds of Cubans.

An American in trouble away from home would rather claim any other nationality, for he would stand more chance of receiving justice. In the City of Mexico is an American citizen who has been in prison over a year without having a trial. Had he been a British subject it would have been a matter of a short time. What are our Ministers doing beside entertaining? What are we coming to over here?

It has been disgrace enough to have allowed what we did during the past months in Cuba, but O! Americans, 'twill be the greatest blot on our history if we sit calmly by and do not lift a hand to aid this little island in our own waters.

JOHN HOLLISTER.

ALDRICH AND THE SUGAR TRUST.

Senate Poll Shows Forty-seven Votes Against the Aldrich Schedule—Enough to Beat It.

Washington, D. C., May 27.—Some of the members of the House Ways and Means committee have been making a canvass of the Senate on Mr. Aldrich's sugar schedule. They report that 47 votes will be cast against this schedule, 36 of which are those of Democrats, and the others Populists and Republicans. If this canvass is correct the sugar schedule cannot be passed in its present form. Its opponents favor the House schedule. It is believed to be Senator Aldrich's aim to get the sugar schedule into the hands of the Conference committee by passing through the Senate a different schedule from that of the House. Then he hopes to be able to compel the House conferees to accept a very material modification of the House schedule. If he cannot secure an ad valorem duty on sugars he will insist upon increasing the differential to be given to the trust.

Senator Cuttlefish Aldrich.

New York World: Senator Aldrich has beclouded the sugar schedule pretty effectually with his Dutch standards, polariscope tests, differentials, and centrifugals. But he has not yet succeeded in concealing the three salient points:

1. The Aldrich schedule so raises the duty on refined sugar that friend Havemeyer and his trust will have a monopoly of the American market.

2. Under the Brice-Smith-Gorman schedule 5 per cent of our refined sugar comes from abroad and to a certain extent keeps down the prices of the trust. This defect will be remedied by the Aldrich schedule.

3. The price of sugar will be raised as soon as the Aldrich schedule goes into effect so that the profits of friend Havemeyer and the trust will be more than doubled.

With these three ugly facts in evidence Mr. Aldrich seems to have labored in vain. A wolf that is so little concealed had better have saved itself the trouble of putting on a sheep's skin.

Aldrich on the Sugar Schedule.

Philadelphia Record: In proportion as Senator Aldrich's reasoning shall be accepted the shares of the sugar trust ought to decline on the market.

Boston Herald: Senator Aldrich has always been a truly good friend of the sugar trust, and it is apparent that this friendship has not grown cold.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.): After all it will be safer to adopt the House sugar schedule, even if Senator Aldrich should make it appear that that which he has put into his bill is a fair one. The ad valorem duty is a treacherous contrivance.

Pittsburg Dispatch (Rep.): Senator Aldrich's statement that the sugar schedule of the Senate tariff bill is less favorable to the sugar trust than the schedules of the original Dingley bill or the Wilson bill will require an elaborate diagram to make it convincing.

Hartford Post: Senator Aldrich's speech was an able defense of the tariff bill prepared by the Senate Finance committee. But the Senator failed, in our opinion, to justify some of the schedules, and we do not believe the Senate will pass the bill in its present shape.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.): Senator Aldrich's explanation of the sugar schedule is that of an expert and requires an expert to analyze and weigh it. It is intricate and may be satisfactory. But more light will be needed to make this plain, and the light will come as flint strikes flint.

Richmond Dispatch: Now we know all about the sugar schedule, for Mr. Aldrich himself has told it to us, but as regards those sugar plums that are said to have found their way into the Senate when politico-economical confectionery was being passed around we are still in the dark.

Philadelphia Telegraph (Ind. Rep.): In speaking on the subject of the sugar schedules Senator Aldrich abandoned his position as a statesman explaining a revenue system and assumed that of an advocate defending his client. Without apparently intending to do so, he gave an impression of holding a brief for the sugar trust, and a special plea he advanced in behalf of the trust had all the labored ingenuity that would be given by a skilled counselor handling a difficult defense.

Washington Star: Mr. Aldrich is represented as stating that the sugar schedule adopted by the subcommittee of the Finance committee "is less advantageous to the sugar trust than the House schedule." If that is true, how did it happen that when the secret information of the subcommittee's work got into the possession of certain brokers sugar stock went up several points? Shrewd operators in that stock seem to have differed with Mr. Aldrich on that point.

Buffalo Express: The Democratic party practically abandoned the tariff issue last fall. If that issue is taken up again it will not be for the purpose of assailing the protection principle, but on account of undue favoritism towards special industries. If Senator Aldrich and his colleagues would make their tariff permanent they should avoid any such favoritism. It is the unpalatable truth that they have not avoided this danger so well as the House did. The undue tenderness which the Finance committee has shown to the sugar trust will threaten the permanency of this tariff far more than any degree of protection would.

Newark Advertiser: The opposition by our leather manufacturers to the proposed duty on hides is answered by Senator Aldrich with the expression of his belief that "the fears which have been so emphatically expressed as to the injurious effects of the duty have been largely overestimated, and that no very serious burden will be placed upon either the tanning, the leather, or the boot and shoe industry if the amendment should be adopted." This will not be very convincing to manufacturers who know by experience the effects of the proposed duty.

Baltimore American (Rep.): The most elaborate explanation made by Mr. Aldrich is of the sugar schedule. It is a misfortune that the figures with regard to sugar are so intricate that they cannot be grasped without hard study. There is a popular opinion, however, that the sugar schedule of the Dingley bill is more favorable to the people and the sugar growers and much less favorable to the trust than the schedule in the Senate bill. The Dingley bill places heavy duties on low-grade sugars and moderate duties on high-grade sugars, the latter coming into competition with the trust. As the people pay $70,000,000 annually in tax, or $1 a head, on sugar, and as all use sugar, it would seem to be wise to give them a chance.

Springfield Union (Rep.): We are not convinced by his defense of the sugar schedule that it is an improvement over the House bill, and are not attracted by the claims as to its elasticity, believing that the employment of ad valorem duties in connection with it is unfortunate in the temptation thus offered for undervaluations. And, again, it seems that a schedule which requires such an elaborate and intricate defense cannot be as good as painted. It seems to us that adequate revenue from the sugar and a sufficient encouragement for the production of beet sugar can be secured without giving the sugar trust as much advantage as the Gorman schedule did or as the present proposed schedule does. We trust that the Senate will oppose the Finance committee's schedule and defeat it.

Philadelphia Telegraph: Senator Aldrich's [illegible] ment practically amounted to a demand for [illegible] concessions to the sugar trust, on the ground [illegible] the trust must be defended against the [illegible] aggressions of the German beet-sugar manufactur[illegible] ers. This specious plea will not hold water for a moment, and the Senator brought it forward with the air of one who is determined to do his [illegible] for his clients without much expectation of [illegible] successful. The Finance committee's [illegible] schedule will probably not survive the attacks [illegible] to be made upon it in the Senate debate. [illegible] it should survive that fire of criticism it [illegible] doubtedly be killed in conference with the [illegible] It is so manifestly a job of the intolerable [illegible] it can only be log-rolled through Congress [illegible] process of bargain and sale for which the [illegible] lican party cannot afford to be held respon[illegible]

OVER-EXERTION OF BRAIN OR [illegible]

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It is a wholesome tonic for body, [illegible] and nerves. Wonderfully quick in its [illegible]

ESTRELA BELINFANTE.

[The new singer who has been delighting White House audiences.]

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

A CHAPLAIN'S STORY.

JIM BOURN and I were boys together at Westminster; we went to Oxford together—to Balliol; we took our degrees together in the classical (honors) school and were ordained together by the Bishop of L. as curates for his diocese. Here our paths separated for some years, and when next we renewed our old friendship I was the vicar of the town, still single at 34, and Jim was chaplain of the famous jail in the same town and married.

We were talking in my study as in olden times. Somehow the conversation drifted to the subject of a recent newspaper article. "Ought Married People to Have Any Secrets from Each Other?" I said "No," Jim said "Yes." We both smilingly stuck to our text. It was not often that we differed in opinion, but this was the case anyhow.

"Why, Jim," said I, "you would have been the last person I should have expected to take that line, for I am sure, from what I have seen, that if ever two folks were happy and loving they are Ella and yourself. I can't conceive of your having any secret which you would not wish Ella to know."

"Ah," retorted he with a peculiar smile, "that's just it. Well, Howson, I'll tell you one, if you like. Though," he added, "it must remain a secret between us two."

"Thanks, Jim; you need not fear me, as you know. I am only curious to know the case," and I assumed an attitude of eager attention to Jim's story.

"I was the chaplain at Lowmarket, as you are well aware, before I came here. It is a pretty place, and one wonders whatever made the government build a jail there. However, there it is, and there was I. The amount of society that one got at Lowmarket was perfectly astonishing. Had I had the time and inclination for it I might have turned out a regular 'society' clergyman. As it was, I had a full amount of lectures, soirées, parties, and entertainments. Among the people I got in with none were nicer than the Yorks. Miss York, a maiden lady of 50, lived in a large and beautifully furnished house called The Cedars in the best part of the town. She was known all over the district for her charity, kindness of heart, and pure life. Everybody had a good word for her. Nor was her niece, Miss York, any less popular. People in Lowmarket fairly worshiped both of them.

"I was 28 when I first saw Ella York, and at once succumbed to her charms. For weeks her praises had been in my ears, and now, on acquaintance, I found her beauty, her manners, her kindness of heart not one whit less than report stated. I loved her. Of course I could not say so at once, and whether, after two or three meetings in the course of my work—for Miss York the elder took great interest in our sphere of labor—she guessed my love and reciprocated it, I could not say. I found upon judicious inquiries that Miss York—Ella—had lived with her aunt from childhood; that she was now 24; that her mother was dead, and her father lived on the continent for his health; also, that she was her aunt's sole heiress. These facts were, of course, only learned by degrees, as one cannot go to the fountain head for such information.

After much heart-searching and debating within myself I saw that Ella York was not wholly indifferent to me, and I resolved to ask her to be my wife. I need not go into details as to how I did it beyond saying that it was one summer morning rather more than five years ago, when, having gone to see her aunt, who was out, I met Ella in the grounds, and after talking as we walked along on various subjects, somehow it came out unexpectedly, and almost before I could comprehend what it all meant Ella York had promised to be my wife, subject to her aunt's consent.

"But her aunt didn't consent. I received a dainty note that night—how tenderly I regarded it, Howson—from Ella, saying that she had spoken of my visit to her aunt and had told her I was coming tomorrow for her approval. Miss York had been very kind, but acted rather strangely and said she would see me herself; she could not consent, as she did not wish to lose Ella. My dear girl went on to say that she had in vain tried to get from her any more than this.

"I was in a curious frame of mind as I went next morning to see Miss York. What could her objections really be? Surely not to me. My position, my family, my life here were, I hoped, beyond reproach. Even if it were a question of money, I had enough private means, as you know. As for Miss York, well, of course, it would be lonely without Ella at first after so many years' companionship, but surely she didn't expect her never to get married. It was preposterous.

"I was destined to know her objection. As I approached the lodge the porteress met me.

"'O, Mr. Bourn, this is shocking!'

"I was more puzzled than ever. Why my engagement to Ella should be 'shocking' I couldn't see, and I no doubt expressed it in my looks.

"'So sudden, too, sir,' said the woman.

"'Nobody expected it.'

"'Whatever's the matter?' said I.

"'Why, haven't you heard that Miss York is dead? No? O dear! Poor thing! Had a fit in the night, doctor says; was quite unconscious when Miss Ella got there, and died at 9 o'clock this morning.'

"My heart sank. I felt faint and giddy. It was some minutes before I could move. You will never know how it feels, Howson, unless you should have such a blow, which I hope you never will. But I am bound to say that my one thought was my poor, lonely, darling Ella.

"There were no more details to be learned about Miss York's death. She was buried in Lowmarket churchyard. Ella was ill for weeks and could not see even me. When she was well enough to attend to business it was found that she inherited all her aunt's money, and as she had already accepted me we were married a twelvemonth afterward. She had been awfully lonely, she said, since Miss York's death, but no couple had ever lived happier and been nearer and dearer to each other than Ella and I. May God bless her!"

"Amen!" said I, solemnly and reverently.

"Ella and I," pursued Jim, "could never give the remotest guess as to her aunt's objection to our engagement, and it would probably have remained a mystery to me, as it has to Ella even now, had it not been for the following circumstances. Some time ago I was sent for at the prison to see a rather desperate character whose end was very near. He had been sent to seven years' penal servitude some three years before for forgery, and after serving two years at Portland had been transferred to Lowmarket. His appearance was superior to that of the ordinary convict, even when a forger. Although I had seen him several times and certainly been struck with his face and appearance, we could not be said to be friendly, as he had been indifferent to all my advances.

"I found him lying in the hospital, and I soon saw that he would not live very long.

"'You seem pleased to see me?' I said.

"'Yes, sir,' replied No. 152. 'I am glad you've come. I hardly expected you would, considering how standoffish I've been. But I wanted to see you, as the doctor says I'm not likely to last much longer—perhaps not till tomorrow.'

"'There, well, never mind. Keep your courage up, and you'll probably deceive the doctor.'

"I talked to him about his soul and spiritual things. That we may pass by, Howson. I believe he was thoroughly penitent. I asked him if there was anything I could do for him.

"'Yes, sir; there is one thing, if you will. It's such a curious one, I hardly like to ask you.' His eyes looked eagerly at me.

"'Go on,' said I. 'I'll do it if possible.'

"'I've had a queer life, sir,' said the convict. 'I might have been somebody and done some good, but I got led astray after marriage and broke the heart of my wife, who died soon afterward. Yes, I've led a bad life, and it's precious few friends I've had lately anyhow. But I hope I may be forgiven, as you say God will pardon even the worst of us. And if you'll promise me to do one thing when I'm dead I shall die happy.'

"'I'll promise as far as I can,' said I. 'What is it?'

"'It's to take care of your wife,' answered No. 152. 'Ah,' said he, smiling, 'I thought that would astonish you.'

"'Take care of my wife!' I gazed at him in amazement. 'Why, of course I shall. But what is that to you?'

"'A great deal,' said he.

"'Why?'

"'Because she's—my daughter.'

"I looked at him in terror and astonishment and was about to send for the nurse and for the doctor, feeling sure he was rambling, when he said slowly:

"'Sit down, sir, please. I can't talk much longer. You need not send for Dr. Darton. I'm all right. I feared it would give you a shock, sir, as it gave me one the first time I saw her here with you. Ella York—you see I know her name all right—was taken when quite a child by her aunt, who disowned me and never told the child what her father was. In that she was quite right. She changed her name from Wilson to her mother's name of York, and completed the disguise. Whenever I desired—and, O, sir, I did often desire—to see Ella, my darling, Miss York always threatened me with the police, and I knew better than to have them on my track if I could help it. Yes, sir; I see you can't realize it yet, but you'll find Ella Wilson's birth and baptism in the registers of Northfield, and I give you my word it's true.'

"I sat in dumb silence. What could I say? Ella, my Ella, a convict's daughter!

"'Please, sir, don't tell her,' said he. 'She has never known. Don't let her know. But I felt I must tell you, sir, and you'll not think any worse of her?' his eyes looked pleadingly and wistfully at me.

"My senses had somewhat returned.

"'No,' said I, 'of course not. I am half dazed, but I feel what you say is true. But Ella is my own now, and always shall be while I live. I wish I had not heard this, but it cannot alter my love for Ella.'

"'Thank God,' he said. 'And, sir, there's one thing more. The doctor says I shall sleep myself away. Do you think it could be managed for my darling to give me one kiss ere I die—just one?'

"'I'll try. Yes,' said I, 'she shall, if you'll leave it to me.'

"'I will. God bless you, Mr. Bourn.'

"I left him. When I got home, Ella thought I was ill, and indeed I was—overwork, I pleaded. In another hour they came to tell me he was asleep and would not wake in this world.

"I took Ella with me to the hospital. 'Ella,' said I, 'a prisoner who is dying, and who has no—few friends, told me today how he had seen you and would like you to kiss him ere he died, as his own daughter would have done. Will you?'

"'Certainly, my darling.'

"And with tears in her eyes, she did. The unconscious form rose, the eyelids half opened, the face smiled. She didn't know. Did he?

"I led her away, weeping, my heart full. I afterward verified his story. But Ella has never known any more, Howson, and never will. There is sometimes a secret which should not be shared between husband and wife, Howson, isn't there?"

"You're right, dear old Jim," said I, as he grasped my hand in silence, but with tear-dimmed eyes. "You're right, old fellow, and God bless you both."

SHORT STORIES

BY POPULAR AUTHORS,

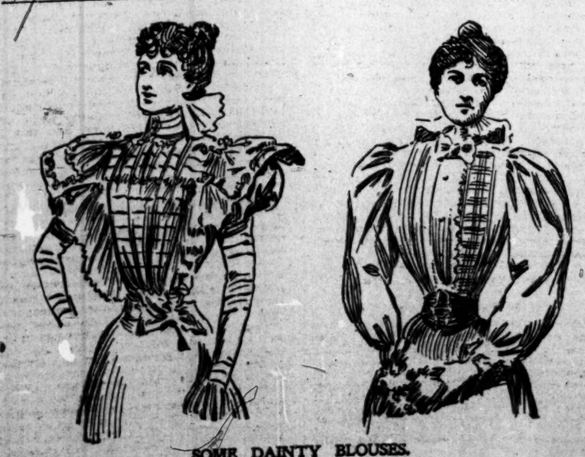
COMPLETE IN ONE INSTALLMENT,

WILL BE PRINTED

DAILY THROUGH THE WEEK.

Waif of Severus.

The wall of Severus, separating England from Scotland, was 36 miles long and protected by 21 forts. It was 20 feet high and 24 feet thick, and to the north was protected by a moat 40 feet wide and 20 feet deep.



SOME DAINTY BLOUSES.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

PROF. RATZEL'S JUST AND ABLE "HISTORY OF MANKIND."

Its Style Is Remarkably Clear for That of a German, and Its Conclusions Are Sound—Author Believes in the Unity of the Human Race—Lower Tribes Merely Those That Are Slower in Developing—A Valuable Comparative Study.

The theme of Professor Friedrich Ratzel's superb book, "The History of Mankind" (Macmillan) is sufficiently comprehensive and ambitious. The general treatment of it by the author is particularly admirable in its range and fullness of information and justness of thought. Either the author's style is remarkable for a German, or else he has occasion to "rejoice like old Enoch in being translated." The English translation is from the second German edition, revised and condensed from three to two volumes.

The illustrations are a most important part of the work. There are 1,100 of them, many of them colored, all of them remarkable for their beauty of finish and accuracy. Altogether they constitute an almost complete anthropological museum in picture; the pictures telling at once to the eye so much more than any words alone could make plain.

The author is a firm believer in the unity of the human race. The lower races are merely the backward races. Present condition is no measure of natural endowment. External surroundings explain many things; they do not by any means explain everything. Some races are found extremely low, and poor, and degraded; yet they do not exhibit any essential differences as to natural endowment from the rest of the human family. There are no traces of any "missing links."

The student of mankind, looking before and after, finds an aid he could get from no other source in the thoroughly intelligent comparative study of the various races, of all grades and conditions. There is only one species of man, says Professor Ratzel; the variations are numerous, but do not go deep. Man is in the widest sense a citizen of the earth; he makes his way everywhere. America had been reached many times before Columbus. The "wanderings of the nations," which are so important a fact in history, have constantly resulted in processes of mingling, crossing, and leveling—leveling both up and down. All men in a state of nature live thinly scattered, while civilized peoples are marked by greater density. The closer they are in contact the more they can impart to each other, and the less does what is acquired by civilization go to waste. The "natural" races are not those who live closest to nature, not those who are most in bondage to nature. The more civilized are equally dependent on nature, only culture has given them the greater mastery and power to use nature. Savagery is bondage; the "blissful state of nature," such as sentimentalists like Rousseau fancied, does not exist. It is civilization alone that can draw any boundary between us and the "natural" races.

Language is as universal as the idea of religion, and the languages of some of the "hindered" races are singularly beautiful as well as rich and complex in their structure. There is, moreover, no language which may not be learned by the people of any other race. The Hottentots are said to have thirty-two words to express color; the natives of Australia had as many as seventy color words.

While the "history of mankind," as so luminously traced and studied in this volume, is mainly confined to what would be termed the lower races, as those are found in the islands and continents of the Southern hemisphere, a vast amount of condensed and carefully considered information is brought together bearing upon language, religion, invention and art, agriculture, clothing, and adornment, habitations, family and social customs, and political institutions, all so discriminatingly set forth as to constitute the best possible kind of introduction to the study of history in general. One of the most marked impressions which a sympathetic survey of this kind is fitted to produce, despite the pathos of so much of it, is that of the capacity and cultivability of man's nature.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Mary Cholmondeley, whose novels have a wide vogue in England, calls her latest book "A Devotee." It is to be published in this country by Edward Arnold.

Mrs. Alice Meynell has several new books in press. One of them, entitled "Flower of the Mind," is to be an anthology of the best poems in the English language.

Herbert Spencer is staying at Brighton, where he is busily engaged, with the assistance of five secretaries, in revising and bringing up to date the biological section of his work.

In Harper's Bazar of May 29 Gilbert Parker will begin a new serial entitled, "Cumnor's Wife." It is said to be a striking story of Anglo-Indian life, abounding in dramatic situations.

"The Martian" is to be published in book form next September. The Harpers are, of course, the publishers in this country. The next thing to know is the date of the appearance of a memoir of the author.

Harper's Magazine for June will contain the first installment of a novel by Frank R. Stockton, "The Great Stone of Sardis," a humorous romance of the twentieth century, a salient feature of which is a submarine expedition to the north pole.

The June number of the National Magazine will give an account of the well-known verses of "Mary Had a Little Lamb," together with a portrait and a life of the woman who was the Mary. The sketch is to be written by a niece of this lady.

The interesting statement is made in the New York Critic that Ferdinand Brunetière's recent course of lectures in New York on "La Littérature Française Contemporaine" will be published in its pages. Mr. Brunetière sailed for France on May 8, and will edit his lectures carefully before they are printed.

The third volume of the Sportsman's Library, which Edward Arnold is publishing, will shortly appear under the name, "The Sportsman in Ireland," by Cosmopolite. The book will contain six colored plates and numerous full-page and other illustrations. The series is edited by Sir Herbert Maxwell.

E. F. Benson's novel on the Greek war for independence, entitled "The Vintage," is shortly to begin serial publication in Harper's Weekly. Mr. Benson is only 30 years of age. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge. His brother, A. C. Benson, has gained a considerable reputation as one of the younger English poets.

Apropos of the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria the June number of McClure's Magazine contains a series of life portraits of the Queen, the earliest showing her, a child on her mother's lap, at the age of 2 years, the next at 4, the next at 5, and so on, almost year by year, down to the present day. No such series has ever been published before.

Will Lend the Fram.

Dr. Nansen will lend the Fram, the vessel in which he made his arctic journey, to a private arctic expedition that will start during the coming summer. The expedition will be mainly English, and its purpose will be meteorological observations and an examination of the arctic currents.

MISS NELLIE RYAN.

She Was Queen in the Rex Carnival at Bloomington on Saturday.

IN AND OUT OF THE WOMEN'S CLUBS.

How a Fair Speculator Built a Music Hall—Talk About Jane Addams for School Board.

While clubwomen were debating whether this is a bad time to build because times are so hard, or a good time to build because real estate and labor are so cheap; whether it is better to have your own home with all the comfort and responsibility therein implied, or rent less comfortable quarters and let some one else shoulder the responsibility; whether the Woman's Temple is a mournful failure or a brilliant success; whether women ever can conduct a business enterprise—"why then up and spake a grey ladye that sate at the Queen's right knee."

She said that during the worst depression Chicago had ever known a woman had successfully engineered and carried through a business undertaking. This woman had wanted to rent a hall for a musical society, but could find none that suited her. Then she went to the owners of buildings and real estate, saying: "Build us a hall." But they said "Nay, nay, for there is no money in halls." Then she secured an option on a piece of ground and consulted architects and had plans drawn at her own expense, and "enthused" her associates of the musical society till all who could agreed to take stock in the proposed building and to interest their friends if possible. This they did. But she did more, for she ceased not night or day till she had a stock company capitalized at $300,000.

Whereupon it fell out at the moment of triumph that the principal stockholder suddenly died and the company was broken up. Then did this energetic soul find her another capitalist to whom she eloquently expounded the financial promise of her plan and besought him to subscribe for $15,000. And he went carefully over all the details and he answered and said:

"Nay, I will not invest $15,000, but I will take the whole thing, provided you have charge of the building yourself and guarantee me that 5 or 6 per cent you talk about."

It is not yet two years since the building was ready for occupancy. Fifty-nine small societies have their rooms there. After paying water rates and taxes it yields about 6½ per cent net on the investment, with some space still to rent.

Nobody knows how many funny little societies there are and nobody knows how many funny little things they do. The President of one of these came to an artist a few short weeks ago with a proposal which was to bring him fame and fortune had he only been able to see it that way.

She was an Englishwoman—"Henglishwoman," she called it—of the "hutmost" patriotism and "haitches." She had lived in America many years, however, and her society numbered not a few aborigines; it was, in fact, she said, "Hanglo-Hamerican," and it meant to do itself proud on the occasion of Queen Victoria's jubilee by giving her a handsome present. The President herself was to do the presenting, and she spoke as though she had merely to cross the ocean, ring at the front door of Buckingham Palace, inquire if Mrs. Queen was at home, and hand the thing over to her, with a few appropriate remarks.

The thing was to be a picture—a small one because the society's fund was small—but "hexquisite." As a delicate reminder that jubilees were fitting times for royal clemency it was to represent in six square inches of canvas the Queen pardoning Mrs. Maybrick. She was to wear her royal robes, and, bowing before her throne, was to be a figure in convict garb with face hidden in her hands, since no one had a reliable portrait of Mrs. Maybrick. A whole group of society members, with the President prominent among them, was to occupy the foreground. Behind the Queen it was designed to show a vision of the Prince Consort and the Princess "Halice" inspiring this deed of mercy.

"'Ave the Prince 'olding 'is 'ands hup habove 'er Majesty's 'ead," advised the customer.

Another suggestion was that the foreground should be sprinkled with diamond dust as particularly appropriate to the period.

The price offered for this work of art was $25. This was of course small, but the artist must take into consideration the pride he would feel in being associated with anything so remarkable. It was the chance of a lifetime for advertising himself.

Alas! the fairest visions never are realized, the sweetest songs never are sung, the noblest pictures never are painted.

If the women of Chicago had votes or political pull there would be no doubt of Miss Jane Addams' appointment on the School Board. On the North Side, on the South Side, on the West Side alike, thoughtful mothers of public school pupils are hoping for that wise and gentle influence in directing their education. Unfortunately these women are not wire-pullers.

The subject came up yesterday in a little group, as it keeps coming up wherever two or three are gathered together. One of them took pride in being that rarest type of womankind, the judicial, the critical, the unemotional. She said with all her wonderful ability Miss Addams' experience was philanthropic and sociological rather than educational.

Then they all talked at once.

"Don't you know that she is a college-bred woman?"

"Don't you know about her free playground, and kindergarten, and manual training classes?"

"Don't you know that she is a thorough scholar?"

"Those very sociological studies have convinced her that in the proper education of the children lies the hope for the next generation?"

"And have taught her what that education should be?"

Among the Decoration day flags tossing in freedom's air one out at Evanston attracts some attention. It is different from the others. It is large and handsome; it has the right number of white and crimson stripes; the azure field, the right number of stars therein. But—one star differeth from another star in glory. Four of them show bright, and clear, and large; the rest are mere dots.

Within the house where waves this amended banner there dwells a woman suffragist. And within the woman suffragist there dwells a spirit ready and anxious to defend the changes she has made in her country's flag. The four large, noble stars signify the four States which have given the ballot to woman; which alone can claim her loyalty and her patriotism.

COLD TONGUE PASTE AND EGG SAUTÉE

Two Dishes That Are Easily Prepared and Which Will Tempt the Appetite.

Fragments of cold tongue may be utilized by making them into a paste and keeping it on hand for a sandwich for the lunch basket or to be served with a cup of tea, and it proves to be palatable. It is prepared as follows:

Chop the tongue until it is fine and season with salt, cayenne pepper, and French mustard to suit the taste. To two cups of tongue add a piece of butter of the size of a small egg. Put the mixture into earthen cups, pressing it down tightly, and bake it with the cups standing in a pan of water for thirty minutes. When the paste has cooled cover it with melted butter or beef drippings to a depth of a quarter of an inch and put in a cold place. This will keep for a long time.

Egg sauté—For each person prepare one egg as follows: Separate the white from the yelk, beat the white stiff, heap it on a small dish or patty pan, make a well in the top of the white and drop the whole yelk in, sprinkle with salt and white pepper and bake five minutes in a hot oven. This makes a pretty dish for the tea table, and is also tempting to an invalid.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents a dress of gray cashmere by Laferrière. The skirt is tight fitting at the top and rounded at the bottom and is trimmed with three rows of braid in dark blue and silver. The corsage is an open

BLUE GRAY CASHMERE DRESS.

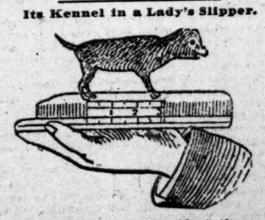
jacket, cut up three times in the back with crenelated lapels, braided with blue and silver. The chemisette is of blue shot taffetas ornamented with a lace frill and the neck trimming of the same materials.—New York Herald.

A Walking Toilet.

Dress of pale pink silk muslin, embroidered à jour with flowers sewn cream silk, and having insertions in vandykes of string-colored lace. Lined throughout pink glacé silk. Double flounce of lace at foot of skirt;

also lace beneath cuffs at neck and wrists. Cascade of lace from left shoulder to waist. Sash of black and white checked silk. Black hat, trimmed black chiffon and plumes and pink roses.

Its Kennel in a Lady's Slipper.



Sir Archibald Maclean's midget, three and a half inches high, some time ago was announced as the smallest dog in the world. Here, though, is a Vancouver (B. C.) dog, Tiny, owned by R. A. Mustall, which has its kennel in a lady's slipper and is only three inches long. Its weight was fourteen ounces and it lived seven months, during which time it killed several mice. Tiny was poisoned, or it might have been frisking about yet.

Love Laughs at Fears.

A bride so far defied superstition as to be married on the 13th of last May. She had also thirteen tiny bridemaids, had thirteen carriages, and a thirteen days' honeymoon. Another unsuperstitious maiden became engaged on the 13th of a certain month, and has fixed on the first Friday in next May as her wedding morning. Several May brides have testified to the happiness of their married lives, and one woman declared that, although she became engaged on a Friday, fixed on the unlucky day as the one set apart in each week for the lovers' walk, got married on a Friday, had thirteen guests at the wedding table, and set up housekeeping in May, she has never had a moment's serious unhappiness in all her eight years of married life.

An Afternoon Dress.

Bolero of cream guipure and jet over black, accordion-plaited chiffon, having a double edging of black satin. Black satin bow at neck.

Towers in Ireland.

Nearly seventy round towers, from 30 to 135 feet high, are found in various parts of Ireland. They are believed to have been used in the ceremonies of fire worship.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought.* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

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Insist on Having

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ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N.

THE LEADING BREWERY IN THE WORLD.

Brewers of the Most Wholesome and Popular Beers.

The Original Budweiser
The Michelob
The Muenchener

The Faust
The Anheuser
The Pale Lager

Served on all Pullman Dining and Buffet Cars.
Served on all Wagner Dining and Buffet Cars.
Served on all Ocean and Lake Steamers.
Served in all First Class Hotels.
Served in the Best Families.
Served in all Fine Clubs.

Carried on nearly every Man-of-War and Cruiser. Served at most of the United States Army Posts and Soldiers' Homes.

The Greatest Tonic, "Malt-Nutrine" the Food-drink, is prepared by this Association.

This is the head of a Pearline woman. "There are others." And if the others don't look cheerful, it's no wonder. You've got to work hard, if you do your washing and cleaning with soap, and you've got to work a long time over it, and you're wearing things out with your rubbing. Pearline makes the work easy and quick; saves rubbing. The wonder is that any woman who has to do soap's hard work can look pleasant. Still, some of them do, in spite of it. 844

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IS MARKED UNDER EACH PIECE
H&Co Paris
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WEBER PIANOS
258-260 Wabash-av.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths.
BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

CANADA TO HONOR QUEEN

JUBILEE TO BE SPLENDIDLY CELEBRATED AT MONTREAL.

Imposing Ceremonies to Be Held at Notre Dame Cathedral—Queen to Touch a Button in St. Paul's and Illuminate Every Public Building in the City—French-Canadian for the First Time Premier—Laurier's Great Popularity.

All that patriotism can suggest in decoration, illumination, and oratory will be aggregated at Montreal to make the June jubilee day's celebration among the most notable events in the history of the Canadian metropolis. Catholic, Protestant, English, Irish, and French-Canadian will bury their respective hatchets for a time and all will be one in honoring Queen Victoria.

Allegorical processions will parade the streets, military and naval reviews will take place. The St. Jean Baptist society will forego its time-honored June 24 celebration to join forces with hundreds of out-of-town societies on that occasion, and for three days the Canadian heavens will be rent with royal salvos from the brazen throats of St. Helen's Island guns.

Within Notre Dame Cathedral one of the most imposing ceremonies of the celebration will occur. The sacred edifice that will seat 20,000 persons will be radiant with as many incandescent bulbs as can be placed. On only one occasion has such an imposing ceremony as that promised on June 24 been witnessed in Notre Dame. After the fall of Malokoff at the close of the Crimean war the victory of the allied armies found expression at its altar, where Archbishop Hughes of New York officiated. When in the midst of booming cannon and the echoing clangor of the "Gros Bourdon," the fourth largest bell in the world that swings from the western tower, shouts of "Vive l'Empereur" rivaled those of "Vive La Reine."

Chorus of Boys' Voices.

A choir of 600 voices, assisted by the boy choristers of Notre Dame and the Gesu, will be accompanied by the giant organ of Canada and orchestra of sixty pieces. Te Deums will be given, selected from popular Gregorian chants, and Gloria in Excelsis from Gounod's and Rigas' Mass will be rendered as closing voluntaries.

The vestments to be worn by officiating clergy will be priceless in intrinsic and historic value. The entire vice-regal court and most distinguished representatives of the Dominion's citizens will be present.

In the intervals of firing twenty-one guns royal salute on Fletcher's Field, five thousand school children will chant "God Save the Queen."

In connection with the national anthem, it is interesting to recall the significant fact

WILFRED LAURIER.

that its stirring harmonies are the common possession of a trio of the earth's greatest nations, between whom, at least, this one bond of harmonious union must perforce exist to all time. Born under the sky of sunny France, where, composed by Lulli, to be sung in honor of the Roi Soleil when he visited the convent of St. Cyr with Mme. de Maintenon, its words were:

Grand Dieu! Sauvez le roi,
Grand Dieu! Sauvez le roi,
Sauvez le roi!
Que toujours glorieux,
Louis victorieux,
Voye ses ennemies,
Toujours soumis!

When French loyalty was buried under the ruins of monarchy the grand old song crossed the channel to become the "God Save the King" of Albion.

Then, too vastly expressive to be confined even within the limits of a hemisphere, it leaped the seas, to find an eternal home in the heart of every American who sings:

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty.

Science Called to Aid.

Not content with laying army, navy, and citizenship generally under contribution to commemorate the diamond jubilee, loyal Canada has summoned science to aid in the cause, and is preparing to harness the rapids of Lachene, the source of Montreal's new electric company's power, to do honor to her Majesty. Science will command the electric girdle that binds England and America together beneath the waves to vibrate at Victoria's touch. Wires connecting with the cable will be run into the sanctuary of St. Paul's, London, her Majesty's royal finger will press the button, and electricity will do the rest. Every public edifice in Montreal will be illuminated simultaneously in her honor by Queen Victoria's own hand, and the climax of the diamond jubilee festivities will have been attained in America.

While all this patriotic sentiment pervades the atmosphere of Canada, no period in her history has heretofore appeared so auspicious in her people's eyes to exploit the imperial federation idea as the present. Canadian politics is in a somewhat parallel condition to our own after the landslide of last November.

French-Canadian Premier.

A French-Canadian for the first time in the country's history holds the Premiership. He has changed the complexion of the whole Dominion from that of the Conservative's cerulean hue to a Liberal rouge of the most pronounced dye. Whatever reasons his opponents may assign for their defeat, the potency of the personality and name of the man against whom even the mighty engine of clerical power could not prevail is undeniable.

Wilfrid Laurier has not only severed the Gordian knot of the Manitoba school question, but he has done much to level the barriers of sectionalism. He holds the excitable and sentimental majority of the French electorate in the hollow of his hand. His perfect diction in both languages, his polished manner and brilliant oratorical power, are sources of endless enthusiasm among his supporters. At the recent presentation to him of a portrait of himself he was the recipient of a characteristic and what might be called bimetallic compliment. He was alluded to as "the silver-tongued" and "golden-hearted" kind. The significance of his name, which being translated is "the laurel tree," whose leaves classic tradition has ever placed on the victor's brow, was commented upon. Conservatives claim that Mr. Laurier's supreme popularity and excessive majority may lead him into extremes and tend towards a centralizing of federal power at Ottawa that would be repugnant to many.

Career of the Premier.

Mr. Laurier was born at L'Assomption, Quebec, in 1841, elected to Commons in '71-'74, became Privy Counselor, subsequently going out of office thereafter. Although associated with the late Honoré Mercier in the Liberal party, his name was in no way connected with the unfortunate scandal attached to Mercier's memory. The Premier's presence is commanding. He is tall, slender, clean-shaven, after the manner it would seem approved by most prominent men of '97. His eyes, fine dark blue, penetrating and deep set, make an ensemble suggestive of the statesmen of our own early post-revolutionary days.

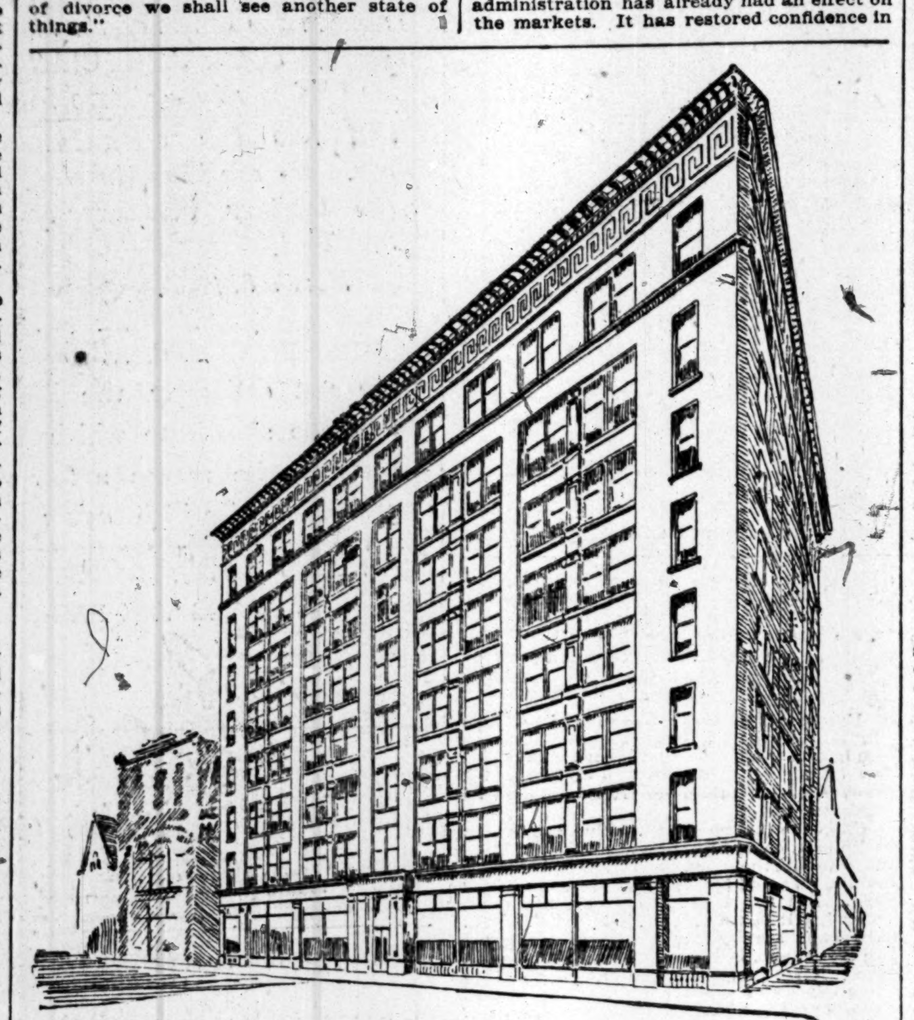
Mr. Laurier will be banqueted in London by H. R. H. on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee, and, dispite his acknowledged democratic disposition, it is rumored, he will return to Canada decorated with an order of knighthood, or the title of Right-Honorable, which the G. O. M. has not thought beneath his dignity of accepting.

The Premier declines newspaper interviewing on principle, but is not averse to published expression of some of his opinions on the kind of sentiment that he believes should be cultivated internationally in America. He was asked what he thought of Chauncey M. Depew's assertion that "Americans dislike England and desire her humiliation."

Denies Depew's Conclusions.

"I emphatically decline to accept such a statement," he said. "Individually Canadians, Englishmen, and residents of the States are cordial toward one another. We have only to be brought nearer to each other to see how like cobwebs are the barriers that separate us.

"We would of course prefer to see such a great nation as the United States, that can afford so much, a little more generous than she is to us on tariff matters, and we have pride enough to say that the benefits would not be all on one side either. However, when commerce and politics get out their bill of divorce we shall see another state of things."



NEW BUILDING AT VAN BUREN AND MARKET STREETS.

"But you Canadians are putting six cents a pound tax on books carried into the Dominion. Do you consider knowledge a taxable luxury?"

"Well, six cents a pound on brains would sound rather alarming, I admit," laughed the Premier, "but then as to the 'luxury' of the dime novels, for instance, would it not be well to classify it with some other questionable luxuries that creep in? If we could only discriminate, however, the question of book tariff will adjust itself to the best interests of consumer and producer."

"But your 'preferential tariff' with England, we understand, could not be put into effect without flooding Canada with competition in goods from Belgium and Germany, which, according to treaty with England, would have to be granted equal privileges with Canada."

England Will Arrange It.

"Well," explained Mr. Laurier, "we boast that England is a free country. She will make good her boasted motherhood to her Canadian colony and undoubtedly facilitate the arrangement of the preferential tariff in a manner that will demonstrate her right to be called a 'free country.' England has proven her claim to be affectionably styled our motherland. Had your original thirteen colonies received the treatment from her in 1776 that we have received there had been no need of a declaration of independence. In that dark period her conduct was that of a stepmother only. We are occasionally twitted by Americans with the fact that we are English, French, Irish, and Scotch Canadians. What of it? There is no necessity for the Frenchman to smother his love of the old land, the Irishman to forget the sunny dales and sparkling rivers of Erin, or the Scotchman his Highland home. The man who remembers most tenderly the land of his birth will be the stanchest defender of the country that gives him home and shelter in a new world, that will be the motherland of his children. I admire the American culture of love for their flag, so long as what that emblem typifies is understood. It is a healthy, a wise culture in your schools, for patriotism instilled into the minds of the children of today is a guarantee of the future. Above all, I trust our school histories on both sides of the line will cease to cater to any spirit that would perpetuate international prejudices. Let us be honest, truthful, and tolerant in the literature that molds the future."

Views on Immigration.

Mr. Laurier's opinion on immigration was solicited, and he replied that "Canada held great inducement to the desirable class. The immigration bureau had to combat untold heresies respecting Canada as mother of snows and ice carnivals, but truth would prevail about her healthful and charming climate, and the testimony of the fertile northwest plains would attract not only thousands from abroad, but Americans, crowded at last in their rapidly filling border States, would press forward and northward to increase the census statistic figures of the Canadian prairie empire."

Mr. Laurier is characteristically optimistic about the new line of Canadian steamships.

"It will not only be of inestimable value to Canadians, but will attract American summer tourists, from the West especially," he said. "It will also bring us incidentally a great contingent of foreign sportsmen, who, accustomed to spend much time and wealth in the game preserves of Norway, will be tempted to test the superior attractions of our Lake St. John region, the most vast and accessible paradise of lovers of rod and gun on earth."

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Chollar	110	Ontario	500
Crown Point	18	Ophir	80
Con. Cal. & Va.	160	Plymouth	18
Deadwood	105	Quicksilver	100
Gould & Currie	18	Quicksilver pfd	1000
Hale & Norcross	80	Sierra Nevada	38
Homestake	2900	Standard	140
Iron Silver	35	Union Con	30
Mexican	30	Yellow Jacket	28

BOSTON, Mass., May 29.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Allouez Min. Co.	1	Franklin	13¾
Atlantic	19½	Kearsarge	16½
Boston & Mont.	124	Osceola	30
Butte & Boston	17¾	Quincy	108½
Calumet & Hecla	370	Tamarack	119
Centennial	6	Wolverines	9

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 29.—The closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	2	Hale & Norcross	87
Andes	15	Julia	4
Belcher	20	Kentuck Con	4
Best & Belcher	59	Mexican	300
Bullion	2	Occidental Con	11
Caledonia	8	Ophir	93
Challenge Con	27	Overman	13
Chollar	120	Potosi	67
Confidence	100	Savage	33
Con. Cal. & Va	185	Sierra Nevada	41
Con. Imperial	1	Union Con	34
Crown Point	22	Yellow Jacket	30
Exchequer	1	Standard	140
Gould & Currie	20		

Railmaking in China.

A Pittsburg artificer, Walter Kennedy by name, has taken charge of the steel rail plant at Han Yang, China, and is turning out rails of standard quality, as good as those of Pittsburg, Bethlehem, Joliet, or any of the American or European rolling mills, to be laid down on the new Wo Sung railroad. The introduction of this industry is likely to be of more importance to China than anything which has happened in her history since the days of Confucius. As her guide in this new and momentous industrial departure the country did well to take an American, and it seems apparent that she has picked out a capable one, who understands his business and is qualified to make the pigtails understand it also.

FAITH IN GAGE'S SPEECH.

BUSINESS-MEN TAKE HOPE FROM THE SECRETARY'S TALK.

President's Message to the Members of the Commercial Clubs Is of a Character to Restore Confidence—Chicago Clearings Are in Excess of Those for Last Year—Stock Markets Are Active and Irregular—Grain Markets Depressed.

"Secretary Gage's talk on the aims of the administration has already had an effect on the markets. It has restored confidence in a manner that was needed and has been of benefit in showing people what may be expected from the President and the Secretary of the Treasury." This was in a telegram sent out by a New York brokerage house to its Chicago correspondent Saturday. In every brokerage house and nearly every bank in Chicago the talk made by the Secretary of the Treasury in Cincinnati Friday night, as reported in Saturday's TRIBUNE, was posted up for the benefit of customers. Every private wire house sent the gist of the Secretary's remarks to its correspondents in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, and other cities. All of the news bureaus had it and commented on the Secretary's remarks. There has been no utterance of a public man during recent months which has been so generally commented on by business-men and by those in trade and finance as the message which President McKinley sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to be delivered to the members of the commercial clubs of the four cities.

The remarks of Secretary Gage came at an opportune time. Everywhere there was being heard the same criticism of delays in Washington in getting the new tariff bill ready for the signature of the President. Criticism was heard, too, of the failure of the administration to propose financial legislation to cure the evils which all admit now exist. Secretary Gage in his talk has shown the business world that the administration in Washington is not sleeping and that some adequate remedy may be expected for present financial ills. In his talk the Secretary has given the first official announcement of the plans of the administration since the inaugural address of the President and its importance is therefore manifest.

Increase in Chicago Clearings.

For the first time in several weeks the record of clearings in Chicago for the week ending Friday makes favorable comparison with the clearings for the corresponding week in last year. In the various large cities of the United States the total clearings showed a decrease of four-tenths of 1 per cent from the figures of last year. Chicago shows an increase for the week over last year's figures of 2 per cent, New York an increase of 5 per cent, and Boston an increase of 1 per cent. Philadelphia shows a decrease of 10.7 per cent and St. Louis an increase of 26.7 per cent. The table of clearings is not a barometer of trade in which implicit confidence can be placed. Taken as a whole, however, the clearings reflect in a reasonably fair manner trade conditions throughout the country. The slight increase shown in clearings in Chicago is as a matter of fact only in a measure a reflection of conditions here. Actual trade conditions in Chicago are ahead of those of last year. At this time last year Chicago was in the midst of the most gigantic speculation in stocks that it has ever known. This has given way to almost complete stagnation in the stock markets, and as a result clearings are largely decreased. If there could be taken from the figures of last year that part of the clearings which were predicated on speculative business the increase for the present year would have shown a much larger increase than is given in these figures.

The news which is coming out over private wires is all of a bullish nature. Houses which have been sending out bear predictions are almost without exception taking a more cheerful view of the situation. Van Eurburg & Atterbury of New York in a telegram to John H. Wrenn & Co. had the following:

"Indications certainly point to a decided bull market in the immediate future. A 10 per cent rise would no more than discount the culmination of events in sight—namely: the passage of the tariff bill and the adjournment of Congress, without the possible additional encouragement of a pooling bill and big crops, with revival of general business."

Cheap Money Is Still Abundant.

The local money market continues stagnant in large measure. The banks are finding very little demand for the funds which they have on hand, but there has been some increase shown in the demand for money. Rates still continue low and there is plenty of money to be had at from 3 to 4 per cent on call loans where the margin of security is ample.

In the local stock market there has been some activity, the most of which has been due to the probable effect of pending legislation. During the week ending Saturday the lower branch of the State Legislature passed a street car bill known as the Allen bill, under which the City Council will be given the right to extend street car franchises for fifty years, but there was provided in the bill that where a corporation asked for an extension of franchise for a period in excess of twenty years the people should be allowed to vote upon the question before it would become a law. The charge is made that this bill will be amended in the Senate in a manner that will give the City Council the right to make the extension without reference to the vote of the people. The pending legislation has helped strengthen cable stocks, and there has been a moderate amount of trading in West Chicago. The stock advanced on the report that this bill would pass the Lower House, but there was an unaccountable slump in quotations during Saturday's trading. The broker who was the heaviest seller of West Chicago, and on whose selling the stock went off to 94, gave as his principal the broker who has always been recognized as Mr. Yerkes' broker. This gave rise to considerable speculation as to who the real seller of the stock was.

The gas consolidation bill and the bill governing frontage consents were treated with all due courtesy by the Illinois legislators. These bills are recognized as measures presented in the interest of the constituent companies which form the Chicago Gas company. The market for Chicago Gas stock has been active, and while there was a decline early in the week, the loss was more than made up before the week ended.

Wheat Considerably Depressed.

The week in the wheat market has been one of almost continuous depression. For six days in succession the market sold down to put price, and in most cases closed in the vicinity of those privileges. There have been a number of reasons for the weakness, but the most important of these has been the prospect of a bountiful harvest in this country. While it is early to form a conclusion as to the spring wheat results, the prospect was never much better than at the present time. The winter wheat crop is sufficiently advanced to suggest the effect on the market of early receipts of new wheat. It has been recognized for some time that the winter wheat crop damage, while in some certain localities severe, was restricted to a comparatively small area. The relatively high price which has prevailed for wheat has stimulated seeding operations, and not only will the spring wheat acreage be materially increased, but there has been a decided increase in the winter wheat States, particularly in the South. The California damage has been lost sight of as a market consideration, and the reports of damage to French and Russian wheat have not even served to strengthen the foreign markets. The Liverpool market seems to be about as badly demoralized as the American markets, and the conspicuous weakness at times last week suggested an increase in the receipts of Russian grain.

Exports Fail to Hold.

As a bearish consideration the disappearance of the export demand, which promised so much a few weeks ago, takes rank with the home crop prospects. The demand which developed a week or so ago was so urgent that it promised to carry the market away from the influence of fine weather and new crop prospects. It was thought at last an argument had been brought forward which could not be counteracted by the aggressive selling of the bears. With its sudden disappearance and the easing off of cash wheat in all markets, holders have been discouraged and liquidation has been general. It is clear that the lack of speculative interest in the market has to do with the prompt response to bearish consideration and the lack of attention to conditions highly favorable to holders. It is safe to say that with the statistical situation so strong, as at present, the volume of general trade never was lighter. Speculation is confined to professional traders, who have been educated up to see nothing but the short side. People who make a great point of tradition say the course of the market is just what is always developed on the end of a short crop of wheat.

Heavy receipts of hogs at all the Western markets have kept the market for provisions weak in tone. While there has been a little increase in the cash demand during the last few days, particularly for meats, the cash trade has not been at all urgent. The trade reported as a good day's cash business does not make much of a showing as compared with the production of a single day. There is a gradual accumulation of supplies and there is little to lead to the belief that hog receipts will be materially reduced in the near future.

Wholesale Trade Quiet.

As a general proposition the wholesale trade of the city has been far from lively. In no lines is there any of the enthusiasm which ordinarily marks a rush of business. Country orders in groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, and similar merchandise are about of the usual character. Merchants in all these lines say that but for the uncertainties as to what will eventually happen to several articles affected by the tariff considerably larger orders would be shipped out. This is concluded from the fact that stocks of goods are light all over the country. The conditions prove that out-of-town merchants are doing a hand-to-mouth business. This, however, is not found fault with by the wholesale trade. It tends to restrict the size of orders, but it makes the payment more prompt and results in a more frequent duplication of the order.

Coarse grains have been heavy and have tended downward in prices throughout the week, corn having lost 1c and oats about half that much. The feature of corn has been the enormous receipts, 2,551,000 bu coming in, over a million bushels more than for the corresponding week last year. It has poured into all primary points, the receipts at these localities aggregating 4,582,900 bu, and being an increase over the preceding week of 2,676,500 bu. Oats have also shown vastly larger receipts, and both the cash and speculative markets have been heavy in consequence. Neither corn nor oats, however, has followed closely the pace set by wheat. While that market declined 3¼c for the week, corn only dropped 1c and oats ¼c. But the conditions of relative value are entirely dissimilar. Both corn and oats are relatively cheaper than wheat and have not so far to go before reaching a point where farmers would simply decline to ship them.

	Closed May 22	Price range last week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed My 30, 1896.
WHEAT.				
May	73⅛	69 @ 74¼	69¼	....
July	72	68¼@ 72⅝	68⅝	....
CORN.				
May	24¼	23½@ 24⅜	23⅞	....
July	24¼	23¼@ 24⅜	23¼	....
OATS.				
May	17⅜	17⅜@ 18	17⅜	....
July	17⅞	17⅜@ 18	17⅞	....
MESS PORK.				
July	8.20	7.85 @8.25	7.95	....
September	8.25	7.87½@8.27½	7.97½	....
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
May	3.75	3.52½@3.72½	3.57½	....
July	3.80	3.57½@3.77½	3.62½	....
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
May	4.50	4.32½@4.50	4.35	....
July	4.50	4.32½@4.50	4.35	....

Holiday May 30 last year. There was no session of the board last Saturday a year ago.

Grain Movement Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	2,722,328	4,582,883	4,150,283
Previous week	2,568,352	1,906,374	2,380,373
Same week, 1896	1,872,956	2,192,983	3,019,022
Primary shipments	3,091,765	2,853,351	3,320,576
Previous week	2,580,094	2,946,817	2,212,475
Same week, 1896	1,354,259	1,218,571	1,834,824
Eastern clearances	979,102	1,789,915	684,137
Previous week	1,391,580	2,525,799	971,022
Same week, 1896	929,732	1,300,598	601,085

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of grain and produce for the last week, as compared with the corresponding period last year:

	—Received—		—Shipped—	
Articles.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Flour, brls	44,609	37,474	40,959	37,147
Wheat, bu	34,021	49,416	597,557	331,892
Corn, bu	2,550,961	1,424,561	1,832,215	979,536
Oats, bu	3,068,409	2,114,934	2,977,069	924,340
Rye, bu	37,250	17,853	84,655	33,251
Barley, bu	158,100	184,790	47,897	21,854
T. Seed, lbs	258,105	157,700	138,840	184,697
C. Seed, lbs	36,185	13,280	53,374	1,505
O. Seed, lbs	254,970	118,148	362,232	490,075
F. Seed, bu	46,711	58,685	43,854	130,459
B. Corn, lbs	38,000	130,600	151,790	300,775
Cheese, lbs	1,815,187	743,936	885,057	710,767
Butter, lbs	6,038,127	5,153,136	5,431,910	4,389,567
Eggs, cases	76,572	57,136	30,133	24,179
Potatoes, bu	93,394	51,603	10,136	7,419
Hides, lbs	1,367,572	2,345,316	2,153,606	2,569,515
Wool, lbs	1,439,110	2,427,962	1,386,516	1,934,883
Coal, tons	96,275	93,178	6,988	7,002
Lumber, M	41,606	26,850	11,029	10,935
Shingles, M	9,162	1,845	6,727	4,280
Salt, brls	38,130	28,661	18,173	16,303
Hay, tons	4,152	5,101	661	2,538

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

101500 Atch 4s...47⅝@¾	2000 NYC 1st coup120¼
41000 Atch Gen 4s ....81⅜@82	1000 NYC-StL 4s..104½
10000 A-NW 1st.... 84¾	5000 NYO SW con 5s.........110¾
10000 B-O 5s 1885-1925...... 82	37000 NP gen ln 3s. 54⅛
3000 B U Gas 5s..111¾	11000 NP pr inc 4s. 88¼
5000 Cen G 1st inc 28	10000 Nor Ry of Cal 5s......... 88¼
27000 CNJ gen 5s..108½	6000 Ore RR-N 4s. 86
25000 C-O gen 4½s ....72¾@73	5000 Pac of Mo 1st101
2000 CBN 5s......104	2500 Peo Gas of Ch 1st gtd 6s....108¼
1000 CB-Q con 5s.102½	17000 Rdg gen 4s.. 81⅝
12000 CB-Q Neb Ex 4s.......... 91	2000 StJ-GI 1st tr ctf......... 54
1000 C-EI gen 5s.. 99¼	2000 StL-IM gn 5s 70
2000 C-E 1st......108¾	6000 StL-SF gm 6s113¾
20000 Ch Gas T 1st 98½	1000 StP M-M con 6s.........127½
5000 C-NP 1st tr cf 41¼	12000 do red to 4½s ......106½@⅝
1000 CRI-P ex 5s..105¼	
2000 CStPM-O con133¼	
1000 CCC-IC con..134¼	5000 So Car-GI 1st 5s........... 91
15000 Det Gas 5s77@78	
3000 Erie 3d mtg. 103¾	5000 So Pac of Cal 5s con.....86@88½
4000 Erie 4s pr bds 89½	
7000 G H-SA M-P Div 5s....... 89¼	10000 So Ry 1st 5s ....90¼@⅝
2000 I-GN 2d mtg. 75	6000 Std Twn 6s..67@⅞
3000 Lac 1st 5s.... 97	52000 T-P 2d inc.21½@⅞
2000 L D 6s......135	40000 US cp of 1907 113
1000 L-N con......103¾	
10000 L-N un gld 4s 80	10000 Un El 1st 6s tr ctfs......... 74
20000 Met El 1st...120¼	
2000 M-StP con...134¾	5000 US Leath 6s..111⅝
2000 M-StP gn 4s ser A.........102	8000 Wb 1st 5s.101½@⅝
	10000 WS gtd 4s....109
6000 MK-E 1st.... 89	1000 WU col tr 5s.108
17500 MK-T 1st 4s ....84¾@85	28000 Wis C 1st tr ctfs.........30@¼
38000 MK-T 2d.....59@¼	7000 WGt Pac bds.103
1000 M-E 1st......144	

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 241,350 bu; exports, 80,594 bu; spot dull and easy; options opened steady on better Liverpool news, but subsequently eased off under a light speculative trade, bearish crop estimates and weather news, small export inquiry, and moderate unloading; closed unchanged to ¼c net lower; No. 2 red, May, closed 77¼; September, 70 13-16@71 3-16c, closed 70⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 8,775 bu; exports, 96,357 bu; spot quiet and steady; No. 2, 28⅝c. Options opened steady with wheat, but afterwards eased off slightly under the free movement and bearish crop outlook, closing unchanged to ¼c net lower; September 29 15-16@30c, closed 30c.

Oats—Receipts, 49,200 bu; exports, 39,358 bu; spot quiet; No. 2, 21¼c. Options dull and fairly steady, closing unchanged; July closed 21⅝c.

Hay—Dull; shipping, 50c; good to choice, 65@75c. Hops—Quiet; State, common to choice, 1895 crop, 3@5c; 1896, 5@10c; Pacific coast, 1895 crop, 3@5c; 1896 crop, 6@11c. Hides—Galveston, 14c; Buenos Ayres, 18@18½c; Texas, 10¼c; California, 16c. Leather—Quiet; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, 19@20c. Wool—Steady; fleece, 18@23c; pulled, 15@22c.

Provisions—Beef dull; family, $9.50@10.50; extra, $7.00@8.00; beef hams, $24.00; packet, $8.00@9.00. Cut meats—Steady; pickled bellies, 5@5½c; do shoulders, 5¼@5½c; do hams, 9@9¼c. Lard—Easy; Western steam, $3.80@3.82½; refined easy. Pork—Steady; mess, $8.50@9.00; short clear, $9.50@10.75; family, $9.50@10.50. Tallow—Quiet; country, 3 1-16@3¼c.

Petroleum dull. Resin—Quiet; strained, common to good, $1.72½@1.75. Turpentine—Quiet; 27@27½c.

Rice—Steady; fair to extra, 4¼@6c; Japan, 4½@5c. Molasses—Quiet; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 22@28c.

Freights to Liverpool quiet and steady; cotton by steam, 12c; grain by steam, 1¾@2c.

Pig iron—Weak; Southern, $9.25@10.25; Northern, $10.00@12.00. Copper—Strong; brokers', $11.12½. Lead—Strong; brokers', $3.12½. Tinplates weak.

Cottonseed oil—Neglected, with a barely steady undertone; prime crude, 20c; prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 16@17½c; prime summer yellow, 23¾@24c; off summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter grades, 26@28c; prime white, 26½@27c.

Coffee—Options opened steady, 5 points higher, following a slight advance in Havre. Trading was local, principally for the evening up of accounts pending the holiday; moderate Brazilian receipts about offset the warehouse movement in the United States; closed steady, unchanged to 5 points net advance; sales, 3,000 bags, including September, 7.30c. Spot Rio quiet; No. 7, 7⅝c invoice, 8¼c jobbing. Mild steady; Cordova, 11½@12¾c. Sales 4,000 bags Maracaibo, basis 14@14¼c for good Cucuta.

Sugar—Raw firm; refined firm; mold A, 4¾c; standard A, 4⅜c; confectioners' A, 4⅜c; cut loaf, 5¼c; crushed 5¼c; powdered, 4⅝c; granulated, 4½c; cubes, 4⅝c.

Butter—Receipts, 5,736 packages; steady; Western creamery, 11@15½c; Elgins, 15½c; factory, 7½@10½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,445 packages; easy; State, large, 8¼c; do small, 7¾@8c; part skims, 5@7¼c; full skims, 2½@3c.

Eggs—Receipts, 9,111 packages; steadier; State and Pennsylvania, 10½c; Western, 9¾@10¼c; Southern, $2.40@2.55 per 30-dozen cases.

Cotton—Futures opened steady; sales, 5,700 bales; January, 6.75c; February, 6.78c; March, 6.83c; June, offered at 7.19c; July, 7.16c; August, 7.12c; September, 6.86c; October, 6.71c; November, 6.70c; December, 6.72c. Futures closed steady; sales, 29,100 bales; January, 6.78c; February, 6.81c; March, 6.84c; June, 7.14c; July, 7.17c; August, 7.16c; September, 6.88c; October, 6.74c; November, 6.72c; December, 6.74c. Spot steady; ⅛c lower; middling uplands, 7⅝c; middling gulf, 7⅞c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 81½c bid; track, 82@83c; No. 2 hard, 79½c asked; July, 70½c asked. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 22½c bid; July, 21½c bid. Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash, 18½c bid; July, 17¾c bid. Rye—Lower; 31¼c. Flax—Unchanged. Pork—Unchanged; standard mess, jobbing, $7.75@8.50. Lard—Lower; prime steam, $3.42½; choice, $3.50. Lead—Quiet; $3.07½@3.12½. Spelter—Firm; $4.00 bid. Poultry—Chickens, steady; old hens, 6c; spring, 12@15c. Ducks—Spring, $1.50@3.50 per doz. Butter—Quiet; creamery, 11@16c; dairy, 6@12c. Eggs—Steady; 7¾c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 29.—Wheat dull, irregularly lower; No. 2 hard, 68½@70c; No. 3, 63@65c; No. 4, 57c; No. 2 spring, 65c asked, 60c bid; No. 3, 57c; No. 2 red, 80c; No. 3, 75@78c; No. 4, 65c. Corn about 1c lower; rather dull; No. 2 mixed, 18@19c. Oats about 1c lower, slow; No. 2 white, 20c. Rye, No. 2, nominally 29@30c. Hay weak, unchanged. Butter steady, slow; creamery, 10½@12c; dairy, 8@10c. Eggs firm, 7½c. Receipts—Wheat, 14,400 bu; corn, 109,800 bu; oats, 19,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 8,400 bu; corn, 70,800 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., May 29.—Corn—Easy, lower; new No. 2, 22½c. Oats—Irregular, easy; No. 2 white, 18¼@20¼c. Rye—Dull, nominal. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.19 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 83,400 bu; oats, 59,000 bu; rye, none; whisky, none; wheat, 1,200 bu. Shipments—Corn, 18,350 bu; oats, 44,400 bu; rye, none; whisky, 289 brls; wheat, 600 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., May 29.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 73c; May, 73c; No. 1 Northern, 72¼c; September, 64c asked; No. 2 Northern, 69⅛c. Rye—33¼c. Oats—No. 2, 21c. Flax—77c. Receipts—Wheat, 127,638 bu; oats, 29,656 bu; rye, 7,763 bu; barley, 13,635 bu; flax, 7,669 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 369,490 bu; oats, 174,671 bu; barley, 631 bu; flax, 29,700.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market unchanged; only retail trade. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales, $3.35@3.37½; heavy, $3.30@3.37½; packers, $3.20@3.37½; mixed and lights, $3.30@3.40; Yorkers, $3.37½@3.40; pigs, $2.75@3.37½. Sheep—No market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 29.—Wheat—There was no change in the general market dullness today and the price tendency was lower; July opened at 69⅞c, broke to 69⅝@69½c, and closed at 69½c; September opened at 62⅞c and closed at 62⅜@62½c. Flour—Dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO, O., May 29.—Wheat dull; No. 2 cash and May, 78¼c; June, 76½. Corn active, lower; No. 2 mixed, 23c. Oats active, steady; No. 2 mixed, 19c. Rye dull; No. 2 cash, 35½c. Cloverseed lower; prime cash, $4.20. Oil unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 29.—Spirits turpentine, firm, 24¾c. Resin firm at $1.20 and $1.25; crude turpentine, firm. Tar firm at $1.00.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—Grain—Wheat—Spot No. 2 red Western winter, no stock; No. 1 red Northern spring dull, 5s 11½d. Corn—Spot American mixed, new, firm, 2s 7½d; do old, firm, 2s 8¼d; futures firm; June, 2s 7¼d; July, 2s 7¾d; August, 2s 8d. Flour—St. Louis fancy winter, dull, 8s 3d. Hops—At London, Pacific coast, steady, 50@70s.

Provisions—Beef firm; prime mess, 47s 6d. Pork dull; prime mess, fine Western, 47s 6d; medium Western, 43s 9d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 42s. Bacon dull; short ribs, 26s 6d; long clear middles, light, 25s; long clear middles, heavy, 24s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 24s 6d; clear bellies, 25s 6d. Shoulders, square, firm, 28s. Lard, prime Western, steady, 19s 3d. Cheese, American finest white and colored, new, dull, 47s. Tallow, prime city, steady, 17s. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool refined, dull, 15s 3d. Turpentine, spirits, steady, 20s 9d. Resin, common, firm, 4s 9d.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago received 48,000 and Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis 55,000 cattle last week. Compared with the corresponding week last year Chicago decreased 4,500 and St. Louis 3,600. Kansas City during the same period increased 1,300 and Omaha 6,000. The proportion of well-matured 1,400@1,600-lb beeves received at all the markets was small throughout the entire week, while well finished 1,000@1,300-lb averages were in liberal supply. Only 200 cattle were received here Saturday and the market was without quotable change. During the week the better grades of cattle about held their own, while the commoner grades closed 10@15c lower than a week ago. Native steers ranged at $3.85@5.30, bulk $4.30@4.85; native cows, $1.75@4.25; heifers, $2.75@4.60; bulls, stags, and oxen, $2.50@4.30; veal calves, $3.00@6.15; stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.65. Texas steers sold at $3.15@4.65, and Texas bulls, oxen, and stags, $2.40@3.50.

Saturday's hog market was active and prices ruled steady to a shade higher, but closed 15@22½c lower than a week ago, 20@40c higher than a year ago, and about $1.00 lower than two years ago. Rough to fancy heavy closed at $3.25@3.57½; inferior to best, 145@195-lb averages, $3.45@3.62½; common to choice mixed, mediums, and butchers, $3.45@3.60, and inferior to best pigs, $2.25@3.55. The market was active and only 1,500 remained in the pens. Armour bought 3,000; Anglo-American, 2,000; Boyd & Lunham, 1,200; Chicago, 1,600; Continental, 1,500; Lipton, 1,200; International, 2,000; Morris, 1,800; Swift, 2,200; and Viles & Robbins, 1,100.

Most of the sheep and lambs received Saturday were billed direct to Swift, so that offerings were hardly large enough to make a market. Mexican lambs averaging 81@84 lbs sold at $5.40; native lambs, $3.75@5.30, and native sheep, $2.75@4.40. Western sheep quotable at $3.50@4.65, and Texas, $2.75@4.10.

Todays receipts are estimated at 18,000 cattle, 44,000 hogs, and 19,000 sheep, and the coming week at 48,000 cattle, 180,000 hogs, and 70,000 sheep, against 47,428 cattle, 151,631 hogs, and 77,253 sheep the corresponding week last year, and 39,768 cattle, 162,640 hogs, and 52,448 sheep two years ago.

This month's receipts will run out about 200,600 cattle, 732,000 hogs, and 273,600 sheep, against 205,030 cattle, 660,113 hogs, and 301,924 sheep for May, 1896. Receipts for the first five months of 1897 will be about 971,400 cattle, 3,324,600 hogs, and 1,371,900 sheep, against 1,025,968 cattle, 3,134,471 hogs, and 1,445,413 sheep the corresponding period last year.

Packers slaughtered 181,000 hogs last week, being about the largest number ever packed in Chicago in one week between May 1 and Oct. 1. Armour handled 37,200; Swift, 21,500; Anglo-American, 21,000; International, 18,000; Chicago, 17,600; Continental, 12,800; Morris, 12,300; Boyd & Lunham, 12,200; Lipton, 9,200; Viles & Robbins, 7,500; Hammond, 3,600. Number packed the previous week, 139,100, a year ago 113,900, and two years ago 117,000.

Last week's receipts of hogs compared with the corresponding week last year increased 57,000 at Chicago, 18,700 at Kansas City, 14,300 at Omaha, and 11,200 at St. Louis.

The "talent" estimated today's receipts of hogs at 38,000 to 48,000, and the week ending next Saturday at 165,000 to 200,000. The average was 45,000 and 185,000.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 24	19,106	192	49,458	16,234
Tuesday, May 25	2,455	2,176	26,271	10,943
Wednesday, May 26	13,837	806	45,154	11,594
Thursday, May 27	9,242	220	38,142	10,697
Friday, May 28	3,254	272	32,080	5,243
Saturday, May 29	200	10	18,000	3,000
Totals	48,094	3,670	209,105	57,711
Previous week	50,803	3,415	155,785	61,734
Cor. week 1896	52,803	5,129	151,272	83,805
Cor. week 1895	48,618	4,325	156,497	60,338
Shipments—				
Monday, May 24	5,227	.....	7,924	3,343
Tuesday, May 25	1,003	336	4,676	924
Wednesday, May 26	3,647	.....	3,129	484
Thursday, May 27	3,367	19	5,602	389
Friday, May 28	1,981	5	5,676	880
Saturday, May 29	200	.....	3,000	400
Totals	15,425	360	30,007	6,320
Previous week	14,676	209	19,062	8,474
Cor. week 1896	12,422	112	37,523	12,644
Cor. week 1895	11,662	208	35,732	1,499

Receipts last week with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	48,000	209,100	57,700
Kansas City	29,800	87,700	20,400
Omaha	14,400	52,600	14,900
St. Louis	11,400	41,200	22,700
Totals	103,600	390,600	115,700
Previous week	104,000	325,400	137,000
Cor. week 1896	105,500	290,100	142,000
Cor. week 1895	102,700	378,200	111,800

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OMAHA, Neb., May 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; market 5c lower; native beef steers, $3.80@4.80 Western steers, $3.40@4.40; Texas steers, $3.20@4.25; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.00; canners, $1.75@2.80; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.65; calves, $3.00@5.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.25@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,800; market shade higher; heavy, $3.30@3.40; mixed, $3.35@3.75; light, $3.37½@3.42½; bulk of sales, $3.35@3.37½. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800; market strong; fair to choice natives, $3.70@4.40; fair to choice Westerns, $3.00@4.30; common to stock sheep, $3.00@4.00; lambs, $4.00@5.30.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market steady; shipping steers, $4.60@5.25; light steers, $3.75@4.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.40; cows and heifers, $1.50@4.40; Texas and Indian steers, $3.00@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.30. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; market steady on heavies, weak on light; mixed, $3.25@3.40; heavies, $3.30@3.52½. Sheep—No receipts; market steady; native sheep, $3.25@4.25; Texas sheep, $3.00@4.25; lambs, $4.00@5.50.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Beeves—Receipts, 845; dressed beef steady; cables unchanged; exports, 1,093 beeves, 125 sheep, 4,291 qrs of beef. Calves—Receipts, 76; active, firm; veals, $4.00@5.50 per cwt. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,645; steady all around; sheep, $3.25@4.60; yearlings, $4.75@5.60; lambs, $6.00@7.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,016; steady at $3.90@4.25.

URGE LOW TRADE RATES.

EFFORT TO SECURE REDUCED RAILROAD FARES INDORSED.

Scores of Merchants in Chicago Add Their Views to Those Already Published—Such Action in the Busy Seasons Would Greatly Benefit All Transportation Lines and Greatly Increase the Volume of Wholesale and Retail Business.

The men who have taken the initiative in an effort to secure from the railroads favorable rates to accommodate buyers who may wish to come to Chicago during the spring and fall rush seasons seem to have practically the unanimous support of Chicago business-men. All who have discussed the proposition are strongly in favor of it and believe it would be to the interest of the railroads to give distributers a rate that would encourage trade.

Many interviews were given in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. Others follow:

Palmer Sees Benefit for All.

P. B. Palmer of Griswold, Palmer & Co. said: "I believe all the merchants in the city are in favor of this movement. It commends itself so entirely to common sense. The railroads would profit by the concession both in the freight and in the passenger department. Any considerable reduction in fares would bring a proportionately larger number of merchants to the city, would swell the passenger receipts, and place business on a securer basis by allowing the merchants to keep their stocks always in proportion to their needs, and, in fact, induce livelier movement all along the line.

"In this city, among the merchants who trade here, there is a strong feeling against paying for the transportation and hotel bills of the visitors. It is unbusinesslike. It breeds suspicion, and saps the independence of the buyers. At the same time we desire to secure for our customers all the legitimate concessions we can. We feel that merchants who come to select their own stocks will be the best satisfied and the most successful."

Nathan Cites the Principle.

Adolph Nathan, Vice-President of the Kuh, Nathan & Fischer company, said:

"It is to the retail merchants and the large distributing houses in Chicago and other cities that the railroads owe a great part of their business, and they should remember their patrons when granting special privileges. We are more inclined to make our best terms to the merchant who buys thousands of dollars' worth of clothing from us rather than to the one who occasionally buys a few suits. Why should not the same principle hold good in the case of common carriers and their patrons? I believe that the railroad men are sensible and reasonable, and that if they can see their way clear they will take favorable action in this matter."

Wampold Hopes for Success.

Leo Wampold of Cahn, Wampold & Co. said he never saw a railroad man now without expressing his hope for the concession of a distributors' ticket.

"It is a deplorable fact," he added, "that any old thing can get low rates from the railroads but a reputable merchant. A little one-horse show is given cheap rates, its baggage is carried for it, even if it necessitates putting on an extra baggage car, and other unusual favors are given it which if merchants were to ask the railroad men would hold up their hands in horror. I am warmly in favor of a change, and I believe that if the Chicago market unites in a protest it will have the right effect."

Views of the Kellogg Company.

A representative of the Charles P. Kellogg company said:

"We are assured that the entire list of freight officials of the various lines centering here are in full sympathy with every movement of the merchants to remedy the injustice, but they are powerless to do anything but throw their good will into the balance in our favor.

"In our opinion better results could be hoped for if the railroad companies could be induced to give the freight department control over passenger business which contributes so largely to freight earnings as does the distributing business of the country."

Opinions of Other Merchants.

Edson Keith Jr.—A shipper's ticket would increase the number of trips made by buyers. This in turn would increase the freight shipments, for it is a recognized fact that purchasers buy more liberally from the stock than from samples.

F. T. Simmons of Bush, Simmons & Co.—Certainly the manufacturers, the jobbers, the travelers, and the retailers should receive as much at the hands of the common carriers as any fly-by-night Uncle Tom's Cabin company, but as a matter of fact, they do not.

Pfaelzer Sutton & Co.—Any effort looking toward more advantageous rates, either for our salesmen or for the retail merchants, certainly deserves and will receive our support.

Durand & Kasper Company—The idea seems to us to be a good one and we hope it will meet with success.

Fair to All Concerned.

John M. Locke & Co.—We cannot understand why the railroad companies discriminate against their best friends and customers—the traveling men and merchants who make their business. This plan for a distributer's ticket deserves to succeed. It is fair to all concerned.

Fred Bode, President Gage Bros. & Co.—This is what we want, and the railroads ought to be enough aware wherein their interests lie to grant it.

John W. Sweet of Sweet, Dempster & Co.—A concession of some kind from the railroads is due the shippers and buyers, and we will be glad to see it brought about.

H. J. Macfarlane of M. D. Wells & Co.—There is great need for something of this kind, both for the benefit of the retailers who wish to come to market and for the jobbers and manufacturers who need something more simple than mileage books for their traveling salesmen.

"Railroads a Public Enemy."

Wilson Bros.—It is hard to understand why railroads should not treat their patrons with the same justice and equality that mercantile concerns do; yet in this respect they are sadly lacking, and as a result we find an almost universal feeling that railroads are a public enemy, and to beat them is no wrong. They have brought this on themselves by their persistent course in granting passes and favors where they are least needed or deserved.

E. J. Kohn of Kohn Bros.—We are heartily in favor of anything that will make it easier for merchants to come to market. This new plan will be acceptable, and it has the double recommendation of being beneficial to both the wholesalers and their customers.

Grocers Favor the Idea.

W. T. Chandler of Franklin MacVeagh & Co.—A distributer's ticket would not be of the same value to the wholesale grocery trade as it would to the dry goods interests, for the reason that a small part of our business is done in the house. Still, we realize that whatever helps the market helps us directly or indirectly, and for that reason we favor this idea.

ASK A JUDGE TO LEAVE THE COUNTY.

Members of a Bar in Ohio Declare They Have No Confidence in Him.

Columbus, O., May 30.—All but two members of the Perry County bar have petitioned Judge O. W. H. Wright of the Court of Common Pleas asking him not to sit in Perry County. The petition states that the clients of the subscribing attorneys lack confidence in the Judge, and that the present condition of affairs is embarrassing to bench and bar, a delay to the proper determination of litigation, and a hindrance to the efficacy of the judicial system. There has been dissatisfaction with Judge Wright ever since he appointed a receiver for the Columbus, Springfield and Hamilton railroad company a few months ago, when a $5,000 claim was all that was pressing. Lawyers refuse to try cases before him.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Berlin.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Minch.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Elfin-Mere.

WASHBURN, Wis.—Cleared—Glasgow, Buffalo.

MANISTEE, Mich.—Arrived—Winnie Wing, Austin.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—German, Briton. Cleared—Corona, Ashtabula.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—William Chisholm. Cleared—Cadillac, Marquette, light.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Onward. Cleared—Coal—Queen of West, Halleran, Milwaukee.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Frost, Clinton and consorts, Rugee, Rosedale. Up—Algonquin, Melbourne.

DETOUR, Mich.—Sheltered—Desmond and consorts, Pease and consort. Southwest gale.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Mitchell, Republic, Specular, Magnetic, Joliet, Cleveland.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Ericsson, Holley, Crescent City, Yuma. Cleared—Pathfinder, Sagamore, Duluth.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Vega, Malta, Manola, Parnell, Neosho, Phenix, Venice, Curtis, Alva, Fedora. Cleared—New Orleans, Aurora, Aurania, Chicago; Eddy, Sheboygan; Hoyt, Duluth.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Hickox, 8 a. m.; Schroeder, 9; Stephenson, 10:30; King, Rawson, Ketchum, Wenona, 2 p. m.; Dunbar, 2:30; Pauer, 3. Up—Seymour, 5 a. m.; Moore, 6; Sardinia, 10.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Lewiston, Maryland, Niko, Churchill, Elgin, Massachusetts, Kalkaska. Cleared—M. Marshall, T. Howlett, Manistee; Maricopa, Martha, Two Harbors; Car Ferries 2 and 3, Fischer, Peshtigo.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Codorus, Merida, Nicholas, Harlem, Colorado, Montana. Departed—Farwell, Northern Queen, Buffalo, flour; Langell, Smith, Arenac, Interlaken, Normandie, Lake Erie, lumber; Germanic, Hutchinson, Buffalo, grain; Trevor and whalebacks, Lake Erie, ore.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Fulton, Thomas, 11:20 last night; Viking, Vinland, Joliet, 1 a. m.; Madagascar, Stephenson, Neil, 4:30; Pringle, Sweetheart, Harrison, Unadilla, Kaliyuga, Fontana, 7:40; Schoolcraft, Nestor, Bourke, Keweenaw, 8; Mariska, Parks, 9; Alberts, Stimson, 9:30; Langell Boys, Comstock, 10; Siberia, 1:30 p. m.; Oscoda, Gardner, Corning, King, 2; Arabian, 5:30. Down—Madden, Noquebay, Webb, Spokane, 12:40 a. m.; Samuel Mitchell, Republic, 2:30; Whitaker, Saveland, Watson, Pease, Planet, 4; Pontiac, Arizona, Plymouth, Scotia, 5:30; Desmond, Hattie, Sunshine, 6:30; Cranage, 8:20; Murphy, 9:20; Nipigon, 2 p. m.

Up—Yakima, 6:30; Andaste, 8:20.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Hayward and consorts, 1:15 a. m.; Laura and consort, 1:50; Sturges, 2:10; Gettysburg, 2:50; German, 4; Mott, Egyptian, 6:30; Rees, 8:10; Pahlow and consort, Raleigh, Tokio, Baldwin and consorts, 10:20; Hudson, 11:15; Mecosta, 11:30; Alice Stafford, 12:30 p. m.; Argonaut, 1:50; Nebraska, 2; Haskell, 3; Adella Shores and consort, 4; Lycoming, 4:40; Nyanza, 5. Down—Wyoming, 10:10 last night; Russia, 3 a. m.; Aragon, 4:50; Minneapolis, 5; E. A. Shores, 8:40; Panther, Syracuse, 9; N. Mills and consorts, Owego, 11; Clarion, 11:40; Averell, 2 p. m.; Corona, 2:40. Several vessels are sheltered at St. Helena. Wind southwest, blowing hard, cloudy.

Up—Omaha, 7; Elphicke, 9. Down—London, 6:30; Maytham, 7:30. Wind—Southwest, blowing hard, raining.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—John Lyon, noon; Fairbairn, Corliss, Chemung, 12:30 p. m.; Iroquois, 12:40; Cadillac, 1; Erin and consort, 2; Waldo, 3; Iron King, Iron Queen, 3:20; La Salle, 4:30; Alfred Wright, Fryer, 4:50; Armour, 5; William Stevens, 5:20; Queen of the West and consort, 5:30; Milwaukee, 7:30; Thomson and whaleback, 8:10; Shrigley and consort, 9. Down—Shenandoah and consort, 10 last night; Progress, 10:10; Governor Smith, midnight; Arthur Orr, 12:30 a. m.; Juniata, 4; Cambria, 5; Northern Light, 5:10; Rochester, 5:50; Peshtigo, Pridgeon, 6; Thomson and whalebacks, 6:30; Castalia, 7; Louisiana, 9:30; Bangor, 9:20; Uganda, Wolf, Penobscot, 9:40; Mariana, 12:40 p. m.; Pueblo, 1:30; Metamora and consorts, 2; St. Paul, 2:20; Schuylkill, 3:30; Mantana, 4:20; Harper, Tyrone, 4:50; Gratwick [steel], 5:30; Portage, 6; Bessemer, Nasmyth, Frontenac, 6:20; Tuscarora, 7; Cort, Russell, 8:10; Plankinton, 8:30. Wind—Southwest, fresh.

PORT HURON—Up—Moneagle, 9:30 last night; Elphicke, 9:45; Mariposa, Manda, 10; Conemaugh, 1:30 a. m.; Hurlbut, Clint, 2; Kearsarge, 2:15; Chili, 4; Choctaw, 5; Lackawanna, 7:30; Genoa, 8; Wade, 9:15; Grecian, 9:40; Rhoda Stewart and consorts, 10:30; McVittie, 11; Saxon, 11:10; Vanderbilt, 11:45; Corsica, noon; H. H. Brown, 1:40; Maruba, 2; Roman, 2:45; Charles Eddy, Hutchinson, 3; Onoko, 3:15; Gilchrist, 4:15; Parks Foster, 4:30; Samuel Marshall and consorts, 5; Roby, 5:15; M. T. Green, 5:30; Craig, 6; Chemung, 7; Cadillac, 8; Fairbairn and consort, 8:20; Cherokee and consort, 8:30. Down—Gratwick [steel], noon; Bessemer, Nasmyth, 12:30 p. m.; Frontenac, 12:45; Cort, Russell, 2; Jenks, 2:30; Tuscarora, 2:45; Plankinton, 3:15; Sibley, Twin Sisters, 4; Alaska [steel], 4:20; Arabia, 5; Starke, 6; Norseman and barges, 7:30; Watt and consorts, 7:40; Neff and consort, 8. Departed—Yale. Wind west, light.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—M. F. Butters, John Otis, F. Hinton, Menominee; E. M. Stanton, Wiggins Point; Belle Brown, Raber; M. Sauson, St. Ignace; J. B. Ketcham, Ashland; York State, L. L. Mason, Ann Maria, A. Bradley, Masonville; Naiad, Rapid River; G. C. Markham, E. Buckley, Manistee; H. L. Worthington, T. J. Bronson, Cedar River; T. Moss, Sturgeon River; City of Chicago, William Jones, Marinette. Coal—Tom Adams, America, R. P. Flower, Topeka, R. P. Fitzgerald, Buffalo. Merchandise—I. H. Owen, Fairport.

Cleared—Grain—Wonder, Muskegon. Merchandise—Tioga, Saranac, Mohawk, H. J. Jewett, Buffalo. Light—A. M. Gill, Frankfort; A. T. Bliss, Bark River; City of Sheboygan, Masonville; E. M. Stanton, Manistique.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF THE
Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company (of Chicago).

Referring to the Committee's advertisement dated January 30, 1897, holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 53 State Street, Boston, or the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago, Ill., under an agreement dated January 30, 1897.

Dated New York, March 24, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

NEW ISSUES OF Municipal Bonds.

Our June Bond List includes several new issues of municipal bonds, which will prove of especial interest to conservative investors.

Copies may be had on application.

Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. Harris & Co.
...BANKERS...
204 Dearborn St., Chicago.
(Marquette Building).
31 Nassau St., New York. 67 Milk St., Boston.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION.

$1,000 to $3,000.........6%
3,000 to 5,000.........5½%
5,000 to 10,000.........5¼%
10,000 to 25,000.........5%
25,000 to 100,000.........4½%
100,000 to 500,000.........4¼%

BUILDING LOANS on same terms.

To obtain above rates security must be worth three times amount borrowed.

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John Dickinson & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
J. R. WILLARD & CO.,
Bankers and Commission Merchants in
Stocks, Grain and Provisions.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
BANK FLOOR, TRADERS' BUILDING
Opposite Board of Trade.
Private Wires to Other Exchanges.

Chicago & North-Western Railway Company
OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST.
New York, April 15, 1897.
The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., THURSDAY, JUNE 3D NEXT, AT 12 M. Transfer books will close on Monday, May 3d, and re-open on Friday, June 4th. Bondholders must authenticate their voting bonds by registration.
MARVIN HUGHITT, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company
CHICAGO, April 20th, 1897.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, for the election of directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on the first day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. R. CABLE, President.
W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

BERNARD GOSS AS A GLOBE-TROTTER.

Career of the Young Englishman Who Left the Sherman House Penniless to Belt the Earth.

Bernard Goss, the assistant clerk at the Sherman House, who gave up his position on Friday for a globe-trotting expedition without a dime in his clothes, had been in Chicago a year and has a record as a pedestrian and go-as-you-can traveler.

His home is in the Perthshire Hills of England, and there his mother dwells in a modest home. Just before coming to this city Goss paid a visit to the maternal roof.

BERNARD GOSS.

His younger brother was then at home, but he joined Bernard within a few months of his advent here.

Both secured positions at the Sherman House and upon their merits alone secured advancement.

The elder is past 21 years and has been over a good part of the world, having started out in his wanderings as a mere boy. His trips, like the present, have all been for pleasure alone, and in response to a restless desire to rove.

Goss is now somewhere between here and San Francisco, having left Chicago as a blind baggage passenger on one of the Western trains. He will make his tour of the globe via Australia and promises to rejoin his Chicago friends a year hence.

Spanish Illiteracy.

Only about one-third of the population of Spain can read, and public sentiment there must, in consequence, be founded more on emotion than intelligence. Whatever the varying popular mood in that country, it is safe to set it down as more or less absurd and representative of nothing except ignorance and illusion. The lesson of events may pierce through the thick carapace of its stupidity, but nothing else will. When it is actually kicked out of Cuba, as it has been out of one after another of all its American possessions, it may have sense enough to realize the fact; but even that is doubtful, it is such a benighted rabble which ministries there are obliged to obey. They will not sell Cuba, nor admit any mediation or advice concerning it; their predecessors took the same ground in regard to Mexico, and to as little purpose.

Not Worth Mentioning.

A clergyman whose piety had not lessened his sense of humor says that he was one day called down into his parlor to perform a marriage ceremony for a couple in middle life.

"Have you ever been married before?" asked the clergyman of the bridegroom.

"No, sir."

"Have you?" to the bride.

"Well, yes, I have," replied the bride, laconically, "but it was twenty years ago, and he fell off a barn and killed hisself when we'd been married only a week, so it really ain't worth mentioning."—Harper's Bazar.

Fish Are Now Biting

In the lakes and streams along the North-Western line. Highly satisfactory reports are coming in from the various resorts. Low-rate tourist tickets. Office 212 Clark street.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY BE FOUND AT THE DRUG STORES NAMED BELOW. ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AND CHARGED FOR AT OFFICE RATES AT ANY OF THESE PLACES OR AT ANY A. D. T. OFFICE. RING THEM UP AND YOUR ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE TRIBUNE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
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2614 ... C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st ... J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d ... N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th ... C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th ... T. H. PATTERSON.
3915 ... JUDSON A. ROOT.
4100 ... I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d ... C. S. ALLEN.
Cor. 46th ... A. K. LOWRY.
5040 ... Sorrow & Kerntorpf.
Cor. 63d ... CHEADEK BROS.
Cor. 66th ... E. KOMIE.
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515 ... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th ... E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th ... O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th ... E. A. ZAHN.
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TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
126 ... J. & R. SIMMS.
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Cor. Michigan-av ... MOORE'S PHAR.
TWENTY-NINTH STREET—
Cor. Canal-st ... A. J. MILLER.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Forest-av ... W. H. LLOYD.
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Cor. Langley-av ... I. W. BLOOD.
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633 Davis-st ... J. W. FAGIN.
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PERSONAL—WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-GRADE STANDARD 1897 BICYCLE OR A LIBERAL COMMISSION FOR YOUR SERVICES IN TALKING UP ADVERTISING AND TAKING ORDERS AMONG YOUR FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES FOR OUR WHEEL, "THE METROPOLE"? THESE WHEELS ARE SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR $100; OUR PRICE IS $55; TERMS $10 ON DELIVERY, $2 PER WEEK. THIS IS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU. CALL AND SEE US. OPEN EVENINGS. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BUILDING, 103 STATE-ST.

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SITUATION WANTED—ABLE CORRESPONDENT and general office man; A1 references for ability and character. W 608, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BOY, 17 YEARS, LIVING with parents, wants to learn watchmaking. GEORGE BERGER, 314 Wells-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook; country hotel preferred; sober; references. Address Y 745, Tribune office.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

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SITUATION WANTED — NURSE; LIGHT work; good city references. E., 3454 Indiana-av.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible] TION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS OR [illegible] companion, by young English lady; [illegible] College of Preceptors; thoroughly versed in French [illegible] music, and good disciplinarian; [illegible] nces. Apply MISS WILLIAMS, [illegible] Chicago.

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1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD at summer rates; highest ref.; convenient.

North Side.

285 LA SALLE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH good board, suitable for two persons.

196 LA SALLE-AV. — NICE SINGLE ROOM; board; private family; walking distance; $3.50.

Hotels.

HOTEL EDINBURGH, 2124 AND 26 MICHIGAN-blvd., being thoroughly renovated; fine location; elegant rooms, furnished or unfurnished; single or en suite; modern conveniences; private baths; hot and cold water; electric lights, elevator; American and European plan; cuisine and service good; moderate rates. W. F. ORCUTT.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, HOTEL "RAINIER," 55 33d-st., cor. Cottage Grove-av., single and en suite, with and without board; every convenience; reasonable rates. TOBIN BROS., Managers.

TO RENT—6858 CALUMET-AV., $15 PER month, new two-story modern 6-room brick house; price $3,000; $25 per month buys same; worth $4,000. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE EAST FRONT ROOM, 3 windows, suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen; conveniences; $2.50 per week. 3654 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, two choice apartments for bachelors only. Apply at agent's office, No. 621.

TO RENT—3405 INDIANA-AV., FURNISHED front room; running water; board optional.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, ALL modern conveniences, to gentlemen; private family. 162 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3437 MICHIGAN-AV., 12-ROOM brown-stone front house in perfect order; will rent cheap to private family. Apply to owner, S. GREGSTEN, Windsor E. Hotel.

TO RENT—AT WOODLAND PARK—20-ROOM brick house, good for boarding; No. 28. Inquire 34th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

North Side.

TO RENT — FINE DETACHED RESIDENCE fronting Lincoln Park, furnished, 6 bedrooms, d. parlors, d. and k. first floor; bath and laundry. Address R 511, Tribune office.

TO RENT—57 ST. CLAIR-ST., 9-ROOM HOUSE; steam heat. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM HOUSES, $9 UP, AT Morton Park; steam and electric cars; houses have hot and cold water; lot 10x125; large sheds; can be seen any afternoon. For further particulars address or call WILLIAM W. WEARE, Old Colony Building, Van Buren and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—2 FLATS LEFT OUT OF 15 AT 6419 to 6427 Champlain-av.; 3-story stone front; fine appearance; lawn well kept; complete janitor service; steam heat, continual hot water, grates, and mantels, screens, shades, gas ranges; natural wood finish; floors will be painted to suit; every room freshly decorated; 4 blocks from the Cottage Grove elevated station; only people with the best references need apply. Price $20. See janitor. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.

TO RENT—42D AND BERKELEY-AV., MODern 5, 6, and 7 room apartments; everything complete; steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors; see janitor; rent $30 to $40.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THE WOODSTOCK, N. W. CORner 28th-st. and Wabash-av., 7 and 8 room flats, with all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Apply to manager on premises or to J. FOSTER RHODES & CO., 34 Rialto Bldg.

TO RENT—4, 5, 7 ROOMS AND BATH; $20, $21.50, $25; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—3731-39 LANGLEY-AV., 2 TO 8 rooms, $15 up; steam, natural gas, cable, electric, Ill. Central, and Drexel trains; janitor.

TO RENT—3 AND 4 ROOM FLATS, BATH, AND range, 1818 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT, PERFECT light, ventilation. 3834 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—FACING DOUGLAS PARK, CONtaining 100 acres, with its pure air and beautiful foliage; we have 3 flats left out of 33; freshly decorated; steam heat, and all modern conveniences, from $15 to $18; best references required; an excellent location for a physician. See janitor, 1393 to 1403 12th-st. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING CO.

TO RENT—6-ROOM MODERN CORNER FLAT; heat, hot water, gas range; bargain; $23 per mo. 21 N. Ashland-av. See janitor, foot of L station.

North Side.

TO RENT—SPECIAL BARGAIN—SEVEN-ROOM heated flats. 1957 Deming-ct., near Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 241 S. CLARK, UNDER Hotel Grace, next to corner. E. GRACE.

West Side.

TO RENT—A CORNER STORE IN THE BERRY apartment building, facing the main entrance to Douglas Park; 30 flats out of 33 rented, 5 stores out of 6 occupied; an excellent stand for a drug store and a physician. 1393 to 1403 W. 12th-st. See the janitor. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—IN PULLMAN BUILDING, TWO choice offices. Apply to agent of building.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—THE SOUTHERN HOTEL, 2130 TO 2134 Wabash-av.; 51 single rooms and 15 suites, large office, billiard-room, dining-room, kitchen, servants' rooms, etc.; store and telegraph office can be sublet if desired; will lease to a responsible party on very favorable terms.
The Equitable Trust company,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—N. W. CORNER HARRISON AND Clinton; floors, 50x100 each; would divide; power; freight and passenger elevators; low rent. PLACE, DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat; power; freight, passenger elevators; see engineer.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-GRADE STANDARD 1897 BICYCLE OR A LIBERAL COMMISSION FOR YOUR SERVICES IN TALKING UP ADVERTISING AND TAKING ORDERS AMONG YOUR FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES FOR OUR WHEEL, "THE METROPOLE"? THESE WHEELS ARE SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR $100; OUR PRICE IS $55; TERMS $10 ON DELIVERY, $2 PER WEEK. THIS IS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU. CALL [illegible] SEE US. OPEN EVENINGS. LOFTIS BR[illegible] CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BUILD[illegible] STATE-ST.

WANTED—1,000 SECOND-HAND BICYCLES of all kinds for spot cash or in exchange for our '97 beauties; bring them in quick.
MEAD & PRENTISS, 211 and 213 Monroe st.

FOR RE[illegible] ARGAINS THERE'S NO PLACE in the c[illegible] the "Big Salesroom" of the VIM CYCLE CO., 331-333 Wabash-av.

DID YOU EVER SEE A FINE BICYCLE FOR $25? We can show you one—"The Manson," Mfg. by The Manson Cycle Co., Chicago Parisian Suit Co., cor. State and Monroe.

SURE PROTECTION—FAIR TREATMENT—New bicycle free if one is stolen; annual cost $2; few agents wanted. Union Wheelmen's Protective Company, 1111 Manhattan Bldg.

WANTED—25 SECOND-HAND BICYCLES AT once; spot cash; bring wheel or send address. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

EVERY BOY AND GIRL IN CHICAGO CAN have fine bicycle by little work after school during next two months. Call 1111 Manhattan Bldg.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF BIcycle sundries and supplies. Waltham Mfg. Co., Wabash and Van Buren-st.

WANTED—BEST LADY'S 1896 WHEEL $15 will buy; give full particulars. Address W 610, Tribune office.

WE PAY CASH FOR SECOND-HAND BICYcles. MEAD & PRENTISS, 211 Monroe-st.

SPORTING GOODS.

LAWN TENNIS RACKETS, NETS, AND BALLS. Waltham Mfg. Co., cor. Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st.

BASEBALL AND LAWN TENNIS GOODS OF all kinds. Waltham Mfg. Co., Wabash and Van Buren.

BASEBALLS, BATS, CATCHER'S MITTS, AND masks. Waltham Mfg. Co., Wabash and Van Buren.

INSTRUCTION.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE—SHORTHAND, TYPEwriting; summer term begins June 21; write for full information. RUPERT P. SORELLE.

HIGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG PARISIAN lady wants pupils. Address W 650, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPING TAUGHT PRIVATELY IN 25 lessons by expert accountant. Y 610, Tribune.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., 359 and 361 W. Madison-st.; new building; rooms $3 up; vans for moving. Tel. W. 239.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

ABOUT STAMPS—BUY OR SELL. P. M. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark-st., near Adams.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 3-FLAT BLDG., BOUlevard; bargain. Lock Box 28, Pentwater, Mich.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—2-STORY BRICK, 2 flats; $3,500. 2½-story brick, 45th-st.; $2,300. J. H. WATKINS, 4505 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE BRICK residence, 756 Jackson-blvd., corner; will take part clear vacant for equity of $2,000. D. J. HULL, 37, 164 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENT—MY 2-STORY and basement brick flat building and barn in rear, east front, 5 and 6 room flats with bath; in the vicinity of North and Irving-avs.; will guarantee $33 per month rental; or will exchange for unincumbered real estate. Address W 551, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—130 FEET, THROOP-st., between Madison and Monroe; alley sides and rear; make offer. Room 40, 78 State-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE; OPEN plumbing, gas, lot 36x125; Montrose-blvd., Ravenswood; $3,200; easy terms. A. S. TERRILL, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I AM BUILDING 6-ROOM COTtages with bathroom and all modern improvements, 12-inch brick basement, 7 feet in the clear, 4 rooms finished in oak, with gas, hot and cold water, iron bath tub, porcelain-lined; open plumbing; cement wainscoting in kitchen, window shades, etc.; this is a perfect gem; price of house, $1,275; select a lot in any one of my subdivisions, paying $200 down and $15 a month on house and lot; one of those cozy cottages just completed. For particulars call upon SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

NORTHWEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEED MONEY—WILL TAKE $500 for my fine blvd. lot, worth $1,000, if sold immediately; terms satisfactory. Address N B 163, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES
—IN—
MAYWOOD.
$50 CASH, $25 PER MONTH, including interest.

The houses are built upon 50x125 feet of land.

They have stone foundations, parquet floors, cement basements.

The best of artesian water in bathrooms, kitchens, and cellars.

First-class sewerage.

They are new, thoroughly modern, and very attractive.

Accessible by Chicago and Northwestern railway, Chicago and Great Western railway, and Madison-st. electric cars.

Maywood is a good place to live.

It has all the advantages of the city with none of the city smoke, noise, and confusion.

Look over the property today or tomorrow.

Proviso Land Association,
34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE — EASY PAYMENTS — 7-ROOM houses, bath, hot and cold water; 7-ft. basement; sewer, macadam; street improved and paid for; $2,500 to $3,200; easy terms; 45 trains daily; 7c fare; also electric road. CHARLES H. WORCESTER, R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — 5 OR 10 ACRES SUBURBAN land of wooded hills, ravines, and creek; beautiful scenery; altitude 150 feet; will make an ideal home; good train service; fare 13c; homes already scattered on surrounding hills. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
6 and 7 room houses, $1,500 up; lots 50x125; $50 down, $20 a month, including interest at 6 per cent; call or write. WILLIAM W. WEARE, Old Colony Bldg., Van Buren and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots; large list; will build to suit; rents. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BERWYN BARGAINS—6-ROOM house, $2,500; another, $3,000; 9-r., $3,500; easy terms. ANDREWS & PIPER, 1242 Stock Exch.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES IN EVANSton and other north shore suburbs. Also loans. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK, RIVER FOREST PROPerty; fare 5c. WEAGE & TUCKER, Tacoma Bld.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—12-ROOM MODERN house; Austin. P.-O. Box 87, Austin, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CITY EQUITIES FOR TIMBER lands and vacant. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR RIVERSIDE LOTS for city improved; will assume. D. J. HULL, 37, 164 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$50,000 CLEAR IMPROVED real estate and $25,000 cash for merchandise. Address Box 300, Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—CLEAR CHICAGO PROP. FOR clear Minneapolis, Minn., imp. W 997, Tribune.

WANTED—S. S. CLEAR VACANT FOR Wrightwood-av. flat. Address W 998, Tribune.

TO TRADE—FINE CLEAR FARM LANDS near Pierre, Dak. Address Y 633, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

$29,000 TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION; will divide $25 atty. fees. Y 665, Tribune office.

WE HAVE A LARGE FUND TO LOAN ON high-grade business or residence property in sums of $10,000 and up at 5 per cent; improved, vacant, and building loans in any amount at current rates; applications promptly passed upon. BODDIE & HEATON, 140 Dearborn-st., Arthur Luehr, Manager Loan Dept. Tel. Main 3256.

ESTABLISHED 1858.
SNYDACKER & CO., Mortgage Bankers,
153 Washington-st.
If you desire loan for building or on improved city real estate can make same at exceptionally low rates, easy terms, etc., if security is ample; funds on hand.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

A SPECIAL FUND, NO COMMISSION, UPON Chicago real estate, vacant or improved, at 6 per cent, in amounts from $200 to $20,000; principals only.
HARRY L. IRWIN, Attorney at Law,
616, 107 Washington-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION, AT 6 PER cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged; will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privileges of prepayment in sums not less than $500; building loans a specialty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, FOURTH FLOOR, 172 Washington-st., corner 5th-av.—Loans on improved and vacant Chicago real estate or to build at 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission; special rates for extra good security.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY, AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT—Sums of $500 to $2,500 at 6 and 7 per cent on city or choice suburban real estate.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO LOAN without delay.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

MONEY LOANED—ON REAL ESTATE, PAYable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 years, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SMALL FIRST MORTgages on improved from $1,000 up.
W. L. BRENT & CO., 84 Washington-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

WANT TO LOAN OUT $1,200 AT SIX PER CENT on improved West Side property. Address R 718, Tribune office.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, BUILDing loans at lowest rates; no delay.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WILL BUY 1ST OR 2D MORTGAGE paper on good improved or vacant.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 CHAMBER of Commerce, loan money on Chicago improved and choice vacant real estate. Tel. Main 3012.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTON-st. and 4313 Cottage Grove-av.—Money to loan at lowest rates; building loans a specialty.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 TO loan on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with prepayment privilege. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

LOANS—ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. The Equitable Trust company. 185 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE; 5½ if especially good. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber of Commerce.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-st., make loans on real estate.

FINANCIAL.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. You have the use of the property and also of the money.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., Room 901.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
Any person temporarily embarrassed and wanting a loan upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to his inter't to deal with private party. I loan my own money, and can give the lowest rates, and you run less risk of losing your property. I loan from $20 upward, and am as glad to make a small loan as a large one. Payments made to suit the convenience of the borrower. I deal with my customers, so that they are glad to return again when wanting a loan.
LOUIS F. HOPKINS,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 702,
N. E. Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts., and
528 W. 63d-st., Englewood (over Postoffice).

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 W. 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

I LOAN TO SCHOOL TEACHERS, LETTER carriers, policemen, and firemen without publicity, or will sell you a home on monthly payments.
S. RICHARDSON,
139 E. Madison, Suite 25.

RESPECTABLE PARTIES CAN BORROW money on furniture, pianos, etc., in sums and terms to suit; easy monthly installment plan, at lowest rates; business confidential. 70 La Salle-st., 3d fl., Room 34 Lafayette Bldg.

RESPECTABLE PARTIES CAN BORROW money on furniture, pianos, etc., in sums to suit; easy monthly installment plan, at lowest rates; business confidential. 70 La Salle-st., 3d fl., R. 34.

LOAN ON AND PURCHASE LIFE INSURANCE policies; legal interest. Room 421, 108 La Salle-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED—Loans on same. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617 New York Life Bldg. Est'd 1873.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE HOLDing permanent positions upon their own names; easy payments. Room 802, 134 Monroe-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE ON their own names by private party, quietly and quickly; easy payments. 939 Marquette Bldg.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; legal interest. John V. Fox, 108 Dearborn.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—ESTABLISHED 1873—MANUfacturer of high-grade pianos; previous to removal to our new building, corner West Madison and Union-sts., we offer our entire stock of first-class new upright pianos at special low prices. Small monthly or quarterly payments accepted.

Decker upright piano	$145.00
Wheelock upright piano	115.00
Vose upright piano	135.00
Chase upright piano	125.00
Cumston upright piano	115.00
Fischer upright piano	120.00
Chickering upright piano	125.00
Schaaf upright piano	145.00
Kimball upright piano	110.00
Haines square piano	50.00
Hallet & Davis square piano	50.00
Decker Bros. square piano	50.00
Light square piano	45.00
Vose square piano	25.00
Steinway square piano	50.00
Other square pianos	15.00

$135, $145, to $175 each, new upright pianos, New York and Boston factors; all kinds fancy wood casings; easy payments.

$3 per month to rent good upright pianos; one year's rental allowed if purchased; pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, and stored.

Salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 VAN BUREN-ST., Steinway Hall.

We are offering slightly-used pianos at very low prices. Some of these pianos have been rented for a short time, others have been taken in exchange. PRICES RANGE FROM $100 UPWARDS FOR VOSE, HALLET & DAVIS, LESTER, KURTZMANN, HALE, CHICKERING, LYON, WEBER, ARION, CAMP & CO., EVERETT, and other
UPRIGHT PIANOS.

NEW PIANOS—————$200 UPWARDS.

TERMS TO SUIT.

Our stock of new PIANOS consists of
STEINWAY,
A. B. CHASE,
HAZLETON,
STERLING, and
HUNTINGTON
PIANOS.

Expert tuning and repairing.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
17 Van Buren-st., Steinway Hall.

$140 BUYS A $275 PIANO.

NOT THE KIMBALL, but A GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL NEW UPRIGHT PIANO; EASTERN MAKE.

We have secured these pianos at NOMINAL FIGURES FOR SPOT CASH. They are not in our regular catalogue, and can therefore only be sold to the retail trade, hence the UNUSUALLY LOW PRICE.

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., s. of Jackson-st.

THE PROOF
of the genuineness of our statement that we are offering greater inducements than any other house is attested by our greatly increased business.
We positively guarantee you more for your money than you can get elsewhere.
Second-hand and slightly used pianos in great variety.
Uprights $100 and up, all woods.
Squares, $25 and up.
Easy payments if desired.
If you consult your own interests you will see us before purchasing.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Manufacturers,
239 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.
Factory, Boston. Established 1839.

ESTEY & CAMP. ESTABLISHED 1868.
$15 AND UPWARDS. ORGANS.
$15 AND UPWARDS. ORGANS.
$50 AND UPWARDS. PIANOS.
$50 AND UPWARDS. PIANOS.
EVERYBODY
CAN OWN
A PIANO
ON OUR
EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
GIVE US A CALL BEFORE BUYING.
ESTEY & CAMP, 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

DON'T BUY A PIANO
Until you have investigated the merits of the
MASON & HAMLIN,
VOSE & SONS,
SMITH & BARNES.
This is the strongest piano "triple alliance" in Chicago.
Quality, prices, and terms to your liking.
Catalogues mailed upon application.
New style Mason & Hamlin organs.
J. A. NORRIS CO.,
250-252 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SPECIAL SALE—100 PIANOS—
Slightly used, shop-worn, and second-hand, at GREAT BARGAINS.
$75 AND UPWARD.
DON'T BUY A PIANO ANYWHERE until you have examined these bargains; no extra charge for time payments.
EMERSON PIANO CO., 215-217 Wabash-av.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THESE BARGAINS—
Twenty-five upright pianos, only slightly used, all makes, from $75 to $150. Fully guaranteed. Easy payments. Pianos to rent. Rent allowed one year if purchased.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO COMPANY,
N. w. cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st., opposite Auditorium.

$165 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO, full size; 1 Steinway upright piano, $225; 1 Fischer upright piano, $115; payments to suit purchasers. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

WHY NOT RENT A PIANO UNTIL YOU ARE ready to buy? We rent good BAUER UPRIGHTS at $3.50, $4, and $5 per month, and apply one year's rent toward purchase.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 226-228 Wabash-av.

J. O. TWICHELL SELLS STECK PIANO.
Haines Bros. piano, Poole piano.
No fancy prices; payments; old pianos taken in exchange. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

WEGMAN, BRAUMULLER, BRYANT, AND other pianos; easy payments; rent $3 and $4. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., one short flight.

10 HIGH GRADE PIANOS TAKEN FOR DEBT; must be sold; unheard-of opportunity. 327 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

CHICAGO MUSIC CO., PIANOS AND MUSIC, removed to 152-154 Wabash-av., second floor.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

PERSONAL — A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN EVENINGS.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

PATENTS & PATENT ATTORNEYS.

WANTED—AN IDEA. WHO CAN THINK OF some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of 1,000 inventions wanted, or No. 34 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

PATENTS OBTAINED UNDER GUARANTY; reduced rates for good salable articles; manufactures on hand; advantages over others.
ATTY. REICHELT, 1401 Monadnock Block.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE BUSINESS, 275 92d-st., South Chicago, stock of builders' hardware, tools, cutlery, stoves, and house furnishing goods, valued about $7,000; established 20 years; good location. Call or address as above. HENRY T. CARR, assignee.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LOAN $1,000 and take position as treasurer of a well-known theatrical attraction; salary $30 per week; money to be paid back in installments of $100 per week; full investigation solicited; no triflers. Address R 756, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN IDEA. WHO CAN THINK OF some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of 1,000 inventions wanted, or 34 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

SALOON — THE BEST LOCATION ON THE West Side, corner of 2 section lines; especially adapted for a bright Irish-American; $1,500 cash required. For particulars apply at office, 335 W. 12th-st.

WE HAVE SEVERAL GOOD CORNER SAloons on South and West Sides; only moderate capital required to start with; call for list of locations. WM. RUEHL Brew. Co., 216 W. 12th-st.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners for rent.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED LEGITImate business in Kansas City for $7,500; contracts guaranteed to pay $5,000 per annum; best of reasons for selling. Address R 730, Tribune.

PARTY WITH $8,000 CASH WANTS LAKE View butcher shop property. SCHMIDT & ELSER, 222 Lincoln-av.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCK; QUICK ACTION. Address Merchandise Purchasing company,
127 Market-st.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCKS OF SHOES, DRY goods, or other merchandise; confidential. Call or address L. B. MANTONYA & CO., 181 Monroe-st.

WANTED—RELIABLE PARTY WITH $250 for a Mexican enterprise; references given and required. J. T. FLYNN, 1504 Manhattan Blk.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS AND IRREGUlarities successfully treated by the leading specialist in city, whose treatment is guaranteed in every case; confidential advice on subjects of a delicate nature. DR. HANNA, 78 State; hours 10 to 6.

METROPOLITAN SANITARIUM, 554 W. MONroe, near Ashland-blvd.; no matter what your troubles are, call and see us for speedy relief in all women's diseases; grand private rooms; experts in obstetrical cases. DR. A. EPSTEIN.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

MRS. DR. YANNE—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients. 2623 Wabash-av.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris, female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY OLD est'd specialist; diseases of men only; 20 yrs.' experience; advice free; medicine $1. 182 State-st.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, 104 WELLS-ST., specialist in all special and delicate diseases of women; 22 years' practice; private home.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, FINEST FURnished rooms, 14; 3 parlors, 9 rooms, dining-room, and kitchen; everything new. Inquire 2100 S. State-st., NIC BAUER.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—ABOUT 35 YDS. MOQUETTE OR velvet carpet and portieres by private party. Address W 980, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW PARLOR AND LIbrary furniture; cheap. 613 Pullman Bldg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADY WANTS 4 OR 6 GENTS TO JOIN IN taking house near I. C.; object, elegant, pleasant, quiet home; references given and required. Address W 278, Tribune office.

EXCELLENT SIDE LINE FOR TRAVELING man visiting plumbing trade. Address Rival Mfg. Co., 272 E. 42d-st., Chicago.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON,
at 10 a. m.
St. Louis .... June 2 | St. Paul .... June 16
Paris .... June 9 | Berlin .... June 19
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Belgenland .... June 5 | Waesland .... June 12
SUMMER CRUISE TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
BY THE AMERICAN S. S. OHIO,
sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.
Westernland .... June 2 | Noordland .... June 16
Southwark .... June 9 | Berlin .... June 19
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., June 8, 10 am | Lahn, Tu., June 29, 10 am
Saale, Tu., June 15, 10 am | Havel, Tu., July 6, 10 am
Trave, Tu., June 22, 10 am | Saale, Tu., July 13, 10 am
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., June 12, 10 am | Spree, Sat., June 26, 10 am
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa .... Thurs., June 10, noon
Koenigin Louise .... Thurs., June 17, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, June 12 ... 10 am | Fulda, July 10 ... 10 am
Ems, June 19 ... 10 am | Kaiser, July 24 ... 10 am
Werra, July 3 ... 10 am | Ems, Aug. 7 ... 10 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 12 NOON.
Special vestibule train, Liverpool to London, in 3¾ hours.

"Majestic"	June 2	June 30	Aug. 4
"Germanic"	June 9	July 7	Aug. 11
"Teutonic"	*June 14	July 14	Aug. 18
"Britannic"	June 23	July 28	Aug. 25
"Adriatic"			July 21

*Special sailing for Queen's Jubilee Procession at London June 22.
First cabin, $75 upward; very superior second cabin, $45 upward; steerage at low rates.
S. TEENEY FRENCH,
General Western Agent,
Telephone Exp. 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—TWIN-SCREW express line from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Columbia .... June 10 | Normannia .... July 1
Aug. Victoria .... June 17 | Columbia .... July 8
F. Bismarck .... June 24 | F. Bismarck .... July 22
Hamburg Service by Twin-Screw Mail S. S.
Phoenicia .... June 5 | Patria .... June 12
First cab., $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
EVERY SATURDAY AT NOON.
City of Rome .... June 5 | Furnessia .... June 19
Anchoria .... June 12 | Ethiopia .... June 26
Secure berths now for summer sailings.
For passage tickets or drafts for any amount apply direct to ANCHOR LINE OFFICE,
Tel. Main 1,505. 176 Jackson-st.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA,"
New twin-screw steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons; largest, fastest, most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA,
520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool, via Queenstown. All records broken—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., OCcidental & Oriental S.S. Co. From San Francisco:
PERU, via Honolulu .... June 8, 1 p. m.
COPTIC .... June 17, 1 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, June 26, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's office, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINE—
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
First, cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. For full information apply to General Western Passenger Agency, 80 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE [EST. 1844.]—Escorted parties monthly; ocean tickets, best lines; travel tickets, all routes. 220 S. Clark-st.

COOK'S TOURS ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Send for "Excursionist." 234 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

"GOODRICH LINE"—
For Racine and Milwaukee, daily at 8 p. m., for Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily except Sunday at 8 p. m.; for Kewaunee and Ahnapee, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 p. m.; for Green Bay and Menominee, Wednesdays at 7 p. m., and Saturdays at 8 p. m.; Escanaba and Gladstone, and Manistique, Wednesdays at 7 p. m.; for Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 p. m. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av. Tel. Main 3629.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE—STEAMER leaves for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 7 p. m.; Sunday, 9 a. m. Phone Main 4648. Office, 1 State-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 2:00 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado, and Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gf'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:20 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:08 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:20 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices 152 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	5:40 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Special	*10:10 am	8:17 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 7:09 pm	8:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	6:55 am
St. Elmo & Marion	*11:34 pm	6:55 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices 212 Clark-st. [Phone, Express 721], Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	*9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco,	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	‡11:15 pm	c7:05 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar R	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n	† 8:15 am	c7:45 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	†6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am	†9:55 pm
	*10:15 pm	*7:45 am
Iowa and Dakotas	† 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am	*8:15 pm
	† 5:00 pm	†1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am	c7:30 am
	* 5:00 pm	*9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette, and L. Superior	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. *7:20 a.m., a8:30 a.m., †10:40 a.m., †4:25 p.m., a6:30 p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., *6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., a4 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South [except N. O. Fast Mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 2:55 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	* 2:55 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*10:25 am	* 7:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 2:55 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:00 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	†11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:10 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford and Dubuque Ex.	†10:30 am	† 1:00 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 5:00 pm	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		† 7:20 pm

†On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill., and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:50 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	† 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul, Mpls & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	† 4:15 pm	* 1:50 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado, and Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colo.	*10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 8:00 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. oMon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	† 8:10 am
Milwaukee Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 8:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡ 6:30 pm	o 9:30 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	† 6:30 pm	o 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	*10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	†10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	†10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD, Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator, & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Galesburg & Quincy	*11:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 6:25 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:45 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	†2:20 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:45 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 8:10 am	†5:42 pm
Forrest Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Detroit, N. Falls, & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Detroit, Boston, & Can. Ex.	*11:32 pm	* 9:30 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 8:55 am	†4:55 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:35 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		* 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	* 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	* 9:32 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. P'ul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown	† 5:45 am	†10:00 pm
	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*11:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 5:45 pm
Washington Express	†1:00 pm	†9:00 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:20 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	* 5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	* 5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

*Daily. ‡Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row. 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

May 30, 1897.

*Daily †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:30 am	† 6:35 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 7:20 am	† 3:10 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
North Shore Limited	*12:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:55 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 5:00 pm	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Night Express	† 9:40 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids Express	*11:30 pm	* 6:40 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	†11:40 pm	o 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY—See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 6:55 am	† 7:40 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 9:00 am	* 5:25 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		†10:10 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:50 pm

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Ry.) Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Washington and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton	11:50 am	5:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton	8:58 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:58 pm	7:20 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.
No extra fares charged on the B. and O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:30 am	† 6:15 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:25 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:20 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	†7:30 am	* 6:45 pm
New York and Boston	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*4:10 pm	9:50 am
New York and Boston	*8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:00 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Nickel-Plate Express	10:35 am	9:00 pm
Eastern Express	4:05 pm	4:20 pm
Standard Express	10:15 pm	7:55 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

TO CELEBRATE JUBILEE.

BELOIT COLLEGE SEMI-CENTENNIAL TAKES PLACE ON JUNE 24.

Commencement Week This Year Will Be Marked by Exercises in Honor of the Golden Event—Alumni Coming from All Over the Country—Horace White and Others to Deliver Addresses—Bust of Dr. Chapin to Be Unveiled—History of Institution.

Beloit, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—The golden jubilee of Beloit College is drawing near. Fifty years ago, on June 24, 1847, the corner stone of Middle College, the oldest of her buildings, was laid where it still rests. In November of the same year the first freshman class began its work. Since that day 4,000 young men have passed through her halls, and 520 have received diplomas from her hands.

The semi-centennial anniversary will be observed in a manner befitting the event. The sons and friends of the college will assemble in Beloit next month from all over

PROFESSOR ERASTUS G. SMITH.
[Chairman of Committee on Arrangements for semi-centennial celebration.]

the United States to do honor to alma mater and pay tribute to the great men whose lives and efforts, whose principles and opinions, have made her name one of which they may be proud.

This celebration will be held during the week commencing June 20, in connection with the commencement exercises of the class of '97. But the principal day will be Tuesday, June 22. Extensive preparations have been under way for the last year to make the exercises on that day worthy of the great event it commemorates. It will overshadow all of commencement week.

Bust of Dr. Chapin.

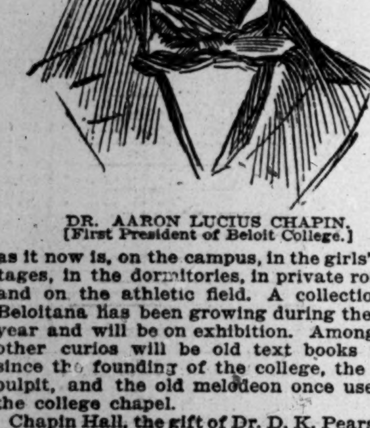
The first event of the day will be the unveiling of the life-size bust of Dr. Aaron Lucius Chapin, who was President of the college for thirty-six years, and who died in 1892. It is planned the ceremony of unveiling shall be performed by Lucius Chapin Porter, a grandson of Dr. Chapin's, whose home is in China. This grandson is 17 years old and he is coming to Beloit to get a collegiate education, as well as to take this part in the celebration. This ceremony will take place at 10 a. m. in the First Congregational Church. It will be followed by historical addresses by Professor Joseph Emerson, who is now the oldest living member of the faculty, and Trustee S. S. F. Savage of Chicago. Professor R. C. Chapin, only son of the honored President, will also read a paper on his father's life, work, and character.

At 3 p. m. of the same day in the Congregational Church addresses will be delivered by prominent alumni. The principal speaker will be Professor T. C. Chamberlin, '66, now head professor of geology in the University of Chicago. Philo F. Pettibone and C. S. Pellet of Chicago and A. E. Matheson of Janesville will also deliver addresses. In the evening the alumni will hold exercises at the college chapel. John R. Montgomery, '87, of Chicago, will deliver an oration and a poem will be read by Professor Peter Hendrickson, '67, of Albion Academy, Albion, Wis.

Address by Horace White.

On the following day, Wednesday, the principal address of the week will be delivered by Horace White, LL. D., who graduated in the class of 1853, and is now editor of the New York Evening Post. This address will be made at the graduating exercises of the class of '97 at the First Congregational Church. On the same day Professor T. L. Wright will read an ode in honor of the golden jubilee.

The committee which has prepared the program for the week is composed of Professor Erastus G. Smith, President Eaton, Professor Robert C. Chapin, and Professor Charles A. Bacon. Memorial Hall, the library, will be made the headquarters and bureau of information for all visiting alumni and guests. Perfect arrangements have been made for supplying the wants and adding to the comfort of the visitors. Memorial Hall will be open during commencement week from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. In this building there will be on exhibition many things of interest to the alumni. Between 300 and 400 photographs of students, classes, and the city as it appeared years ago have been collected. Some sixty of these were taken at the present time to illustrate student life



DR. AARON LUCIUS CHAPIN.
[First President of Beloit College.]

as it now is, on the campus, in the girls' cottages, in the dormitories, in private rooms, and on the athletic field. A collection of Beloitana has been growing during the last year and will be on exhibition. Among the other curios will be old text books used since the founding of the college, the first pulpit, and the old melodeon once used in the college chapel.

Chapin Hall, the gift of Dr. D. K. Pearsons, will be thrown open during the week for the use of visiting alumni and guests. It has accommodations for sixty-eight persons. Dr. Pearsons himself has already engaged a room for the week. Meals will be served in the dining hall on the first floor, preparations being made for 150 guests.

Week's Program.

The full program of commencement week follows:

Saturday, June 19, 8 p. m.—Young men's prize declamation contest at First Congregational Church.

Sunday, June 20, 10:30 a. m.—Address by the Rev. James D. Eaton at First Congregational Church.

4:30 p. m.—Baccalaureate sermon by President E. D. Eaton in the college chapel.

Monday, June 21, 10 a. m.—Young women's prize declamation contest at First Congregational Church.

3 p. m.—Class day exercises on college campus.

8 p. m.—Rice extemporaneous prize speaking contest at First Congregational Church.

Tuesday, June 22—Exercises commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Beloit College.

10 a. m.—Historical addresses, with the unveiling of a bust of the late Dr. A. L. Chapin, at First Congregational Church.

3 p. m.—Addresses by alumni at First Congregational Church.

5 p. m.—Organ recital by Prof. B. D. Allen at college chapel.

6 p. m.—Alumni banquet.

7:30 p. m.—Exercises of alumni at college chapel.

8:30 p. m.—President's reception at his residence.

Wednesday, June 23—Commencement day.

8 a. m.—Commencement prayer meeting in college chapel.

9 a. m.—Graduating exercises at First Congregational Church.

12:30 p. m.—Corporation dinner in the gymnasium.

8 p. m.—Senior concert, First Congregational Church.

The bust of Dr. A. L. Chapin, which is to be formally unveiled on the anniversary day, is the gift of Mrs. James A. Rumrill of Springfield, Mass., who is the daughter of Chester W. Chapin. She has no immediate connection with the Beloit Chapins, and it is her pride in the family name which prompted her to make the gift. Her father in his will provided for the erection of a statue to the first American Chapin. This statue was made by Augustus St. Gaudens, and was unveiled in 1887. Dr. A. L. Chapin, then President of Beloit College, delivered the principal address at the ceremonies of unveiling. The bust is the work of Professor Lorado Taft of Chicago. It will occupy a place in Memorial Hall alongside that of Professor William Porter.

History of Beloit College.

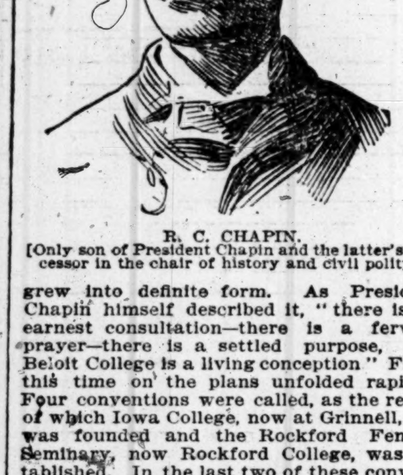
The Beloit College catalogue for 1850—the first year in which Dr. Chapin's name appears as President—tells the story of a faculty of five men teaching a body of eight college and fifty preparatory students in a plain brick building.

Fifty years later, after a generation of students has passed out of her doors, things have changed wonderfully. Instead of having to study chemistry in an old frame building, where blizzards roam at will, the students now pursue their scientific research in one of the best halls of science in the West. The old chapel has been abandoned for a beautiful and elegant place of worship, where, instead of a melodeon, a pipe organ gives sweet music. In place of a crowded and chilly dormitory the students have a comfortable and well-equipped home.

In athletics especially Beloit has seen a marvelous growth. Within a few years she has shown herself able to successfully compete with the large universities in baseball and football. In these two sports she has gained a name that is widely known and respected. In tennis Beloit holds the State championship.

The beginning of Beloit College was peculiarly interesting and picturesque. The first definite plans for its founding were formed on board a little lake steamer, known as the Chesapeake, in the summer of 1844. On board this boat as it plowed its way westward through Lake Erie were gathered seven earnest men returning from an educational convention in Cleveland. They were the Rev. Stephen Peet, to whom belongs the honor of being the most prominent of the founders of Beloit College; Theron Baldwin, the Rev. A. L. Chapin, Miters, Gaston, Hicks, and Buckley.

In this little body of Western pioneers the idea of Beloit College first took shape and



R. C. CHAPIN.
[Only son of President Chapin and the latter's successor in the chair of history and civil polity.]

grew into definite form. As President Chapin himself described it, "there is an earnest consultation—there is a fervent prayer—there is a settled purpose, and Beloit College is a living conception." From this time on the plans unfolded rapidly. Four conventions were called, as the result of which Iowa College, now at Grinnell, Ia., was founded and the Rockford Female Seminary, now Rockford College, was established. In the last two of these conventions, held in the spring and fall of 1845, Beloit was decided on as a site for a college and a charter was adopted and a Board of Trustees elected.

The first home of Beloit College was in the basement of the "old stone" church in Broad street, at that time the best church in Wisconsin. There, on Nov. 4, 1847, five young men became the first freshman class under S. T. Merrill. The charter was granted in 1846 and June 24, 1847, the corner-stone of Middle College was laid. Seven thousand dollars had been subscribed for its erection and the foundations had been laid. The first two professors were J. J. Bushnell and Joseph Emerson, the latter of whom still lives. Middle College was completed in 1848 at a cost of $10,000. The citizens of Beloit gave at the start a site valued at $3,000 and $12,000 in money and labor. North College rose in 1854, the old chapel, now art hall, was built in 1858, South College in 1868, Memorial Hall in 1869; the gymnasium, a

EDWARD D. EATON.
[President Beloit College.]

product of a movement among the students, was built in 1874, and Smith observatory dates from 1881.

With the inauguration of Dr. E. D. Eaton into the office of President began the erection of the most costly and thoroughly modern of the buildings. Scoville Hall, the gift of J. W. Scoville, was erected in 1889. Chapin Hall, the dormitory given by Dr. D. K. Pearsons, was begun in the same year. The new chapel, built chiefly by Mrs. A. E. H. Doyon in memory of her mother, Mrs. Herrick, was going up at the same time. Pearsons Hall, the largest and most perfectly equipped of the college buildings, was dedicated in January, 1893.

The faculty of the college has increased to seventeen professors. The number of courses has been increased from one to three. The number of students in the college proper has risen to 200. The most rapid progress has been seen under the régime of President Eaton, who succeeded President Chapin in 1886. During this time the college's resources have been added to, its circle of friends extended, its faculty enlarged, and its curriculum broadened; its doors have been thrown open to women, and a large number of high schools and academies have been credited.

TO DRIVE DEMOCRATS INTO LINE.

Party Judicial Ticket Must Be Supported by Those Who Want Jobs Under the Mayor.

The powers of patronage have been enlisted in support of the Democratic Judicial ticket, and the word has been passed that unless those who want jobs roll up their sleeves and do their best for the judicial ticket there will be no use in asking anything from Mayor Harrison.

This was the result of strong pressure brought to bear upon Mayor Harrison by the promoters of the Democratic judicial ticket, who urged that certain party leaders who were asking much of the administration were doing nothing for the ticket, and it was suggested that appointments in which they were interested be held up until after the election. The result is the Democratic judicial ticket is going to receive the active support of certain leaders who were exceedingly indifferent regarding it a few days ago.

In lung and chest troubles, ulcerations, affected kidneys, etc., use Sander's Eucalyptol.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL

Rug Sale

BEGINS TO-DAY — — ENDS JUNE 12TH.

Notwithstanding positive advances in prices in India, Persia and Turkey and further prospective advances here owing to higher tariff, we shall offer our entire stock of

Oriental and other Rugs

at such low prices that it will repay all who intend buying Rugs soon to make their purchases here, during this great sale.

3rd Floor and Basement.

SPAULDING & CO.

CHICAGO State St. and Jackson Bvd. | Goldsmiths, Silversmiths and Jewelers. | PARIS 36 Ave. de l'Opera.

Family Silver, Old and New.

To the designers and smiths of earlier days we owe the beautiful silverware inherited from our grandmother. Care should be taken in the sterling-silver purchase of to-day, which becomes the "family silver" of the next generation.

We are, as usual, fashioning enduring pieces of sterling silver in artistic designs which will bear the test of time.

Our "Suggestion Book" helps far-away buyers.

Spaulding & Co., Cor. State St. and Jackson Bvd.

$80.

The highest high grade price that's fair!

"All Alone!"

But she wouldn't be if her brother or some one else's brother knew how cheaply those

Rambler Tandems

were going! *New '97 Tandems are only $130 this year—shop-worn Tandems awfully cheap to close!*

Remnant sale in basement each Monday.

Open Nights Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co.,
85 MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Tempting "Clearance" Bargains

Caused by the near approach of semi-annual stock-taking, will attract the economical shopper generally throughout this store, during the ensuing month. *Remnants, small lots, odd pieces*, etc., will be closed out in many cases almost *regardless* of original prices. The extreme efforts made to reduce stock prior to inventory will result much to the advantage of our customers.

Clearance Chances in Novelty Silks. 1st floor.

Our regularly low prices reduced on many broken lines, odd pieces, etc., to clean stock in readiness for inventory. Many chances for economy—many silk wants can be supplied at unexpectedly small cost.

A miscellaneous lot of high-grade Novelty Silks, consisting of Moire Antique Faconne, Damas Broche, Pompadour Chine, etc., in Taffeta, Satin and Moire ground. **Marked at half and less than half of regular prices.**

1,200 yards of Fancy Taffetas, Faconne Taffetas with black satin stripes—Warp Print Taffetas with Faconne figures—Fancy Crystals, etc. **Reduced from $1.50 per yard to $1.00.**

5,000 yards of Fancy Taffetas in two designs on hair-line stripe and pin-head check grounds; in a variety of colorings. **Reduced to 75c per yard.**

1,450 yards of Novelty Silks in Evening Shades—odds and ends and broken assortments, including a small lot slightly soiled. Comprising Taffeta Moire and Satin grounds in Jardiniere, Pompadour and two-toned effects. **Reduced from up to $5 per yard to 85c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.**

Printed Poplins, Surahs, Indias and Foulards—in many styles. **Reduced to 55c, 75c and $1.00**

A large quantity of Printed Jap Silks—in many styles and colorings—on sale at east end of main department. **Reduced to 35c per yard.**

BASEMENT DEPARTMENT:
Fancy Silks—Camela Stripes, Chene Plaids, and Ombre Plaids with Faconne figure. Also broken lines and odds and ends. **Reduced to 65c per yard.**

,000 yards of Fancy Kai Kai Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plaids—beautiful styles and colorings. **Special value—30c yard.**

Rich French Foulards—large line of patterns. **Great Bargain at 50c yard.**

REMNANT SALE: Remnants of Fancy Silks, including Black, taken from all parts of the department and marked at temptingly low prices—to close.

For Wedding and Other Presents,

We suggest a visit to our 3RD FLOOR ANNEX—a floor devoted to departments containing articles especially appropriate for this purpose. The Picture Department, the Bric-a-Brac Department, the Cut Glass Department, the China Department and the Lamp Department (all found on this floor), each furnishes many splendid suggestions for acceptable Wedding Gifts. Special preparations have been made to supply such demands, and every care is taken in the packing and delivering of articles bought for this purpose.

Cut Glass Department:

A great display of handsome articles in richly Cut and Engraved Glass, unmounted or mounted in Sterling Silver, such as Wine Pitchers, Fancy Decanters, Salad and Berry Bowls, Cream Jugs, Vases, Table Sets, etc.

The following items are all "special" values.

Austrian Cut Glass Salt and Pepper Shakers, mounted with Sterling Silver tops and collars (like cut), 50c each.

Water Bottles—finest quality Glass with rich deep Chrysanthemum cutting (like cut), $4.50 each.

Fine Baccarat Glass Finger Bowls with rich gold border and edge—*original price $15 per dozen*—to be closed out at $6.00 per dozen.

Cut Glass Dishes suitable for Olives, Radishes, Jelly, Butter, Bon Bons, etc.—variety of shapes and cuttings—$2, $2.25, $2.50, and $3.00 each.

Salads and Berry Bowls—all best quality—various designs and finest finish—$4.75, $6, $7, $8.50, $10.50, $12.

China Department:

Tea Sets; pretty China sets of 56 pieces; small delicate spray decorations—choice of three colors—set....$5.45

Dinner Sets: We think the pattern in question the prettiest yet produced in inexpensive Dinnerware; a very effective scroll of delicate green with blue or pink flowers. As a leader—set of 113 pieces....$15.00

English China Cups and Saucers—especially recommended for hard service....15c

BASEMENT: Large size China Cups and Saucers with heavy gold band very cheap at....10c each

Fancy Fruit Plates—rich Dresden flowers and heavy gold decoration—*reduced from 15c each* to....10c

Lamp Department:

The cut illustrates a very choice style in French Art Lamps—with matched globe and base. The colorings and designs of these lamps are unique and attractive. As a present one would be very acceptable. Price....$20.00 each

A very showy Porcelain Lamp—with good burner—at....$3

Wrought Iron Banquet Lamps with globes—complete—$3 each. Very desirable for country cottages.

SPECIAL: Glass Gas Globes like cut for 25c each.
Electric Light Shades to match—20c each.
Other globes—20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and $1 each.

Fine line of Chafing Dishes, 5 O'clock Tea Kettles, etc.—at low prices.

Clearing Sale of Trimmings. 1st floor.

REDUCTIONS on Cut Jet and Colored Beaded Garnitures—Fancy Pique Novelty Waist Trimmings—Military Sets in Mohair and Silk.
TRIMMING BRAIDS, 5c, 10c, 12½c per yard and up.
REMNANTS of Fine French Passementeries at a small part of their cost.

Clearing Fine Wool Dress Fabrics. 1st floor.

NOVELTY DRESS ROBES—*former price $30—to close*....$15.00
NOVELTY DRESS ROBES—*former price $25—to close*....$12.50
NOVELTY DRESS ROBES—*former price $20—to close*....$10.00

50 pieces of high-class openwork fancies in Canvas, Etamine, and Grenadine Weaves. *Qualities usually selling up to $2.00 per yard*—to close....50c

25 pieces pure Mohair Sicilian in grays and tans—50 inches wide—*qualities usually selling up to $1.50 per yard*—to close....50c

All REMNANTS and Odd Lengths of this season's novelties—*qualities usually selling up to $3.50 per yd*—to close—marked at 25c, 35c, 40c, and 50c

BASEMENT WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT:
200 pcs choice Wash Dress Goods—*qualities usually selling up to 15c per yd* 5c

Lace Dept.—Present Opportunities. 1st floor.

After a careful search of the European markets and a close observance of prices made by our well-placed and well-organized foreign connections, we have no hesitancy in saying that our great Lace Department stands alone today—above all others in quality, quantity, assortment—in everything that makes a department great—and especially in values given. The lowness of our prices we prove day after day.

Dressy Summer Laces—all the best features—new shades—desirable widths.

Venice Lace Edgings and narrow bands in white, cream, and ripe corn.

Narrow Black Chantilly Lace—edgings and insertions.

Mousseline Bands and accordeon plaited Frilling—black, cream, and colors.

New Chiffons and Mousselines in a bewildering variety of shades.

Single and double width Grenadines and Gauzes—black and fancy. Closing out—in the Bargain Square—at, per yard....75c

French Valenciennes, easily mistaken for the real hand-made—by the piece of 12 yds. or in single yards.

Normandy Valenciennes and Point de Paris Laces—equally charming in appearance.

Veilings:

14 and 18 inch Chenille dotted Veiling in all black or with black dots on white ground; very fine and closely dotted. Per yard—to close....50c

Ruffled Mousseline Bordered Veils—each....10c

Cut Veils—full yard—each....25c and 35c

Kid Gloves—Special Prices. 1st floor, annex.

Another opportunity to purchase excellent Gloves for street and traveling wear at a bargain, namely: A clearance of broken lines in higher priced Kid Gloves from our regular stock—a cleaning up, as it were—at, per pair....85c

Patent-Fastening Kid Gloves from the Jay factory—real kid and very durable; a special line in black, browns, tans, reds, gray, other shades and white—at, per pair....$1.15

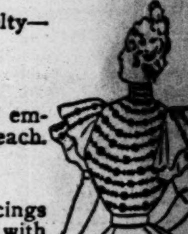
Closing out a lot of Long Gloves—8, 12 and 16 button length Mousquetaire Suede in light shades and black—at a special price to reduce stock, namely—per pair....$1.25

BASEMENT—Excellent quality Kid Gloves at....50c and 75c

Mended gloves, soiled gloves, and factory accumulations—all worth probably double our basement clearing prices.

GLOVE CLEANING done by the most perfect method yet discovered.

Clearing Sale of Embroideries. 1st floor.



All-over Batiste, embroidered in Colors, Silk and Linen Novelty—All-over Silk and Linen Waists and Robes (unmade)

at a substantial closing reduction.

Short lengths for Waist Fronts—fine specimens of embroidery and color arrangement—at 48c, 68c and 88c each.

Colored Batiste Bands—15c, 25c and 38c yard.

Strips of Cambric Embroideries—Strips of Cambric Flouncings—fine solid needlework done on finest cambric consistent with thread used.

In Leather Goods Department. 1st floor annex.

A special sale of FITTINGS for Traveling Bags—at unusually low prices, as follows: Tooth and Nail Brush Bottles, 25c each . . . Tooth Powder Bottles, 25c each . . . Tooth Powder Boxes, 25c each . . . Soap Boxes, 85c to 75c each . . . Cut Glass Flasks, 75c and $1.50 each . . . Glass Drinking Cups, leather covers, 25c and 35c each—with seagrass covers (new) 35c each . . . Collapsible Cups, real alligator covers, 50c each . . . New Fibre Wisks, in black or green, 15c each.

LADIES' BELTS: The new pointed, Leather Girdles—in fine colored Morocco—double buckle—*special* at 85c each.
Complete line of colors in "Normandy" Sash Belts—gilt or silver—finished buckles—each $2.25.
Metal Belts in gilt or silver finish, with jewel settings, large assortment, $1 up.
Belt and Skirt Pins in gilt—silver—oxidized—black or leather finish—each 10c.

Butterick's Paper Patterns. 1st floor.

We carry a very large stock of Butterick's Patterns, adding all new patterns as rapidly as produced. We also take subscriptions for Butterick's Fashion Publications—the "Delineator" and "Glass of Fashion."

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
MEAD & BROOKS.

Open on June 26.

An ideal summer home, situated on the Massachusetts coast. Beautiful drives among historic places. Bathing, boating, and wheeling unsurpassed. For circulars and information address as above.

BAY POINT HOTEL,

ROCKLAND BREAKWATER, ROCKLAND, ME.

THIS LARGE, WELL-EQUIPPED HOTEL will open June 25 for the second season, under the control of Mr. N. P. Sewell.

The Bay Point has the most magnificent location on the Maine coast, with elevators, electric lights, salt water baths, and the most perfect water, absolutely pure. The cuisine and attendance will be of the best, rivaling any hotel in the State. Fine boating, fishing, lawn tennis, splendid drives, and beautiful scenery; an ideal home, with exquisite surroundings and complete table. Moderate rates.
N. P. SEWELL.

THE NEW
HOTEL BEULAH
FINEST SUMMER HOTEL IN THE WEST.

Capacity of 500 guests. Everything new and modern throughout. Open for season '97 June 29. Former patrons desiring to enjoy the early fishing will be accommodated during the month of June. For descriptive booklet, call at 204 Clark street, or address
80 miles from Chicago—Wisconsin Central Ry. JOHN PORTER, Prop., Lake Beulah, Wis.

THE HIGHLAND.

The leading Hotel at Delavan Lake, is now open for the season. Hotel, cottages, and grounds have been enlarged and improved. Boating, bathing, and fishing are unsurpassed. SAGE & CO.

LARKIN HOUSE—Watch Hill, R. I.
Opens for the Season July 1, 1897. For terms, etc., address F. S. ALDRICH, Proprietor, Watch Hill, R. I.

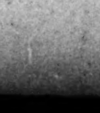
The Gray Sanitarium.

An ideal resort for the nervous and overworked; send for pamphlet. La Porte, Ind.

The Alma, ALMA, MICH.

A perfect Health Resort. Send for Book.

WORN out people should use static electricity. J. H. Woodbury, 163 State-st., Chicago, gives static electricity and sells batteries for home use. Terms are moderate. Send 10c. for Beauty Book and samples of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Cream.



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